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THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE CONSTITUTION

A Letter in Reply to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the Prohibition of the Slave-trade.

A Vindication of the Truth of History —Massachusetts and the Northern Colonies.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Dear Sir:* I have read your reply of Nov. 9 to an editorial article in the TIMES of Oct. 27, in which you claim to have corrected what you style the "hostile and malignant criticisms of two leading editors in the Black Republican cause, viz.: Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND,"—upon your speeches in the North during the recent Presidential canvass. As you have thus given the matter a personal direction, you will excuse me for giving you a personal answer.

Let me say, in the first place, that you have no right to characterize those criticisms as either "hostile or malignant." They are perfectly fair and legitimate comments upon public speeches on public topics. Of all men, you should be the last to reproach your political opponents at the North with discourtesy. You spoke in nearly all our principal cities, to large audiences, two-thirds of whom had not the slightest sympathy with your views, or the least respect for the object you sought to accomplish. But you were heard with the most respectful attention. In no instance was there the slightest indication of personal disrespect;—in no case were you interrupted, or even questioned on any point. You were heard everywhere with just as much deference and courtesy, as if every word you uttered had accorded fully with the opinions and sentiments of those you addressed. If you will contrast this reception with that which would have greeted any one of your opponents, who should attempt to address the people of your own section on the same subject, you will find no ground for claiming superiority over us in the matter of courtesy.

The object of your visit to the North was to vindicate the claim put forth by Southern politicians, of the right to increase and extend the institution of Slavery. You attempted this, in your speeches, first by showing, as a matter of history, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the increase of Slavery as desirable for the country, and made specific provision for it in the Constitution itself; and, secondly, by showing, as a matter of statistics, that Slavery is a benefit to the States in which it exists, and to the North through its trade with those States. Under the first head you asserted that Massachusets "took the lead," in the Convention that framed the Constitution, in "*insisting*" that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited until 1808, and afterwards in placing this clause beyond the reach of amendment. I have characterized this assertion as a perversion of the facts of history;—and your letter of Nov. 9 is an attempt to vindicate your assertion against this criticism. It is not enough for you to show that Massachusetts *assented* to these measures. No one disputes or doubts that fact,—nor did we need a missionary from Alabama to inform us of it. Your assertion was much broader, and its object was very different. You represented that Massachusetts, as the head of the Northern Colonies, "insisted" on continuing the Slave-trade for twenty years longer, for the specific purpose of "widening the basis of Slavery," and "increasing the number of slaves,"—while Virginia, as the head of the Southern Colonies, resisted the attempt. And you made this representation for the purpose of basing upon it the appeal to the people of the North, that, as *their* fathers had thus clearly declared their approval of Slavery, and provided for its increase,—and had forced this increase upon the South,—it was unjust for them, their descendants, to denounce and restrict it now.

Now, I did say that this line of argument showed that you were either very imperfectly informed in the history of the country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts. The first horn of the dilemma I abandon. Your quotations from the Madison Papers,—and the sagacious manner in which you have weeded out from the passages relating to this subject everything which makes against your position, shows that you are not "imperfectly informed" on this subject. Nor is it quite fair to say that you are "reckless and unscrupulous" in your statements. Those moods imply a certain degree of indifference as to the truth or falsehood of statements made; while you are exceedingly careful, first to make a statement which is exactly the opposite of the truth, and then to make it plausible by scrupulously falsifying the public records by which it is to be tested. That I have full warrant for this serious charge, I shall prove by appending to this letter the full debate on that clause of the Constitution which relates to the prohibition of the Slave-trade, on which you base your statement, and from which you have pretended in your letter to quote evidence of its truth. You accuse me of having given "garbled extracts" from that debate. In order to show at whose door that charge justly lies, I copy your letter, including the debate as you have professed to quote it.

Now, you will see from this record, what you very well knew before, that neither Massachusetts, nor any other Northern State, "*insisted*" that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by Congress until 1808; that on the contrary, they demanded that the general Government should have power to prohibit it *at once*; and that they yielded their consent to its continuance for twenty years, only to threats of secession on the part of South Carolina and Georgia, and for the purpose of securing the adhesion of those States to the Union. Mr. PINCKNEY in that debate declared, "South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade." Gen. PINCKNEY said he "should consider the rejection of the clause as *an exclusion of South Carolina from the Union.*" Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, said, "Georgia was decided on this point," and that "it might be understood in what light she would view an attempt to abridge one of her favorite prerogatives." Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, "thought the *Southern States could not be members of the Union if the clause should be rejected.*" Mr. RUTLEDGE said, "if the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will *ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched*, the expectation is vain." These quotations are all from the debate on this proposition. These declarations were made by leading Southern men, and were the turning points of the action of the Convention upon that clause. Yet, you have not quoted a single one of them in your citations from that debate. Why not? Because they would have rendered it impossible for you to attribute this action of the Convention, and of the Northern States, to the *motive* you had assigned—namely, a desire to continue the Slave-trade, in order to "increase the number of slaves," and widen "the basis of slavery." If you had quoted them, they would have furnished the explanation of the sentences you quote from New England men. They would have shown that not a single man from Massachusetts or any other Northern colony, said one solitary syllable in favor of Slavery or of continuing the Slave-trade;—and that their only motive for assenting to it at all was the fear that without such assent the formation of the Union would be impossible. And to induce them still further to yield their hostility to it, the Southern delegates held out hopes that, if the matter were left open, the Southern States themselves might prohibit the traffic. Mr. PINCKNEY said, "If the Southern States are left alone, they will probably of themselves stop importations:"—and again, "If the States be left at liberty on this subject, South Carolina may, perhaps, by degrees *do, of herself, what is wished*, as Virginia and Maryland have already done." Mr. BALDWIN said of Georgia,—"If left to herself she may probably put a stop to the evil." It was by such alternate threats and promises that the Northern delegates were induced to assent to the compromise proposed by the Committee to which the subject was recommitted,—namely that the trade should not be prohibited before 1800,—and also to the amendment offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, making it 1808.

It is impossible to suppose that you were ignorant of these facts,—or that you could possibly have mistaken the motive of this action of the Northern delegates.

You quote from RUFUS KING the remark that "the subject should be considered in a political light only," and draw the inference that he and his State, as well as Connecticut, were indifferent to its moral aspects, which Virginia urged so warmly. You say:

"The prohibition was warmly supported on moral grounds by Virginia,—and Connecticut immediately pronounced, 'Let every State import what it pleases,'—while Massachusetts ably seconded Connecticut that it was 'to be considered in a political light only.'"

This is a very adroit arrangement of words, true in themselves, but so arranged as to convey a very gross and palpable falsehood. You represent Connecticut as *following* the moral protest of Virginia by the exclamation, "let every State import what it pleases," as if protesting against that moral view of the case,—whereas Mr. ELLSWORTH used those words after Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, had declared that "religion and humanity had nothing to do with this question," and that "the true question is whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union;"—and he added, as a salvo to his own mind, "the morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations belonging to the States themselves." Mr. KING'S remark was not made until the next day, and then related to what had been said of the refusal of South Carolina and Georgia to join the Union, instead of anything that had been said on behalf of Connecticut. If you had any desire to submit Mr. KING'S sentiments on this whole subject, why did you not quote what he said upon it on the 8th of August, when the question of representation was under debate:

"Mr. KING had hoped that some accommodation would have taken place on this subject; that at least a time would have been limited for the importation of slaves. *He never could agree to let them be imported without limitation*, and then be represented in the National Legislature. *Indeed, he could so little persuade himself of the rectitude of such a practice, that he was not sure he could assent to it under any circumstances.* [*Madison Papers*, III., 1,262.]

You quote Gov. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, as proposing to recommit the clause for the purpose of making a bargain between the North and South,—and sneeringly say it was made a "subject of *trade*, and not of moral speculation." Let me commend to any to whom you may have given such an impression of his views, the following speech made by him on the same subject and on the same occasion:

From the Madison Papers, Vol. III., page 1263.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS moved to insert "free" before the word "inhabitants." Much, he said, would depend on this point. *He never would concur in upholding domestic Slavery.* It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven on the States where it prevailed. Compare the free regions of the Middle States, where a rich and noble cultivation marks the prosperity and happiness of the people, with the misery and poverty which overspread the barren wastes of Virginia, Maryland, and the other States having slaves. Travel through the whole continent, and you behold the prospect continually varying with the appearance and disappearance of Slavery. The moment you leave the Eastern States, and enter New-York, the effects of the institution become visible. Passing through the Jerseys and entering Pennsylvania, every criterion of superior improvement witnesses the change. Proceed southwardly, and every step you take, through the great regions of slaves, presents a desert increasing with the increasing proportion of these wretched beings. Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed in the representation? Are they men? Then make them citizens and let them vote. Are they property? Why, then, is no other property included? The houses in this city (Philadelphia) are worth more than all the wretched slaves who cover the rice swamps of South Carolina. The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained, comes to this: that the inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina who goes to the Coast of Africa, and in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity, tears away his fellow creatures from their dearest connections, and damns them to a most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a government instituted for protection of the rights of mankind than the citizen of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, *who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice.* He would add that domestic Slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Constitution. The vassalage of the poor has ever been the favorite offspring of aristocracy. And what is the proposed compensation to the Northern States for a sacrifice of every principle of right, of every impulse of humanity? They are to bind themselves to march their militia for the defence of the Southern States, for their defence against these very Slaves of whom they complain. They must supply vessels and seamen in case of foreign attack. The Legislature will have indefinite power to tax them by excises and duties on imports, both of which will fall heavier on them than on the Southern inhabitants; for the Bohea tea used by a Northern freeman will pay more tax than the whole consumption of the miserable slave, which consists of nothing more than his physical subsistence and the rag that covers his nakedness. On the other side, the Southern States are not to be restrained from importing fresh supplies of wretched Africans, at once to increase the danger of attack and the difficulty of defence; nay, *they are to be encouraged to it*, by an assurance of having their votes in the National Government increased in proportion, and are at the same time to have their exports and their slaves exempt from all contributions for the public service. Let it not be said that direct taxation is to be proportioned to representation. It is idle to suppose that the General Government can stretch its hand directly into the pockets of the people, scattered over so vast a country. They can only do it through the medium of exports, imports and excises. For what, then, are all the sacrifices to be made? *He would sooner submit himself to a tax for paying for all the negroes in the United States, than saddle posterity with such a Constitution.*

Does that look like making this a "subject of trade" merely? Does that look like "insisting" on a continuance of the Slave-trade for twenty years?

But I have said quite enough to show the utter falsity of your assertion that Massachusetts, as the head of the Northern Colonies, "*insisted* that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by Congress until 1808," in order to "increase the number of slaves, and to widen the basis of Slavery." A few words now upon the other branch of this assertion, namely, that it was done against the wish of Virginia, as the representative of the Southern Colonies, and thus forced upon them.

It is true, and is greatly to her honor, that Virginia did resist the continuance of the Slave-trade. She had prohibited that traffic for herself, and urged its prohibition for all the States. But she did not do this as "the head of the Southern Colonies;" she was not acting on their behalf, nor had she their support. On the contrary, she was denounced, and her motives for it assailed then, as they have been since. "As to Virginia," says Gen. PINCKNEY, "she will gain by stopping the importations. Her slaves will rise in value, and she has more than she wants." This is very much in the vein of South Carolina comments upon Virginia now. It is quite in the spirit of your remarks at Montgomery, in 1858, when you advocated the reopening of the Slave-trade, and denounced the "old fogies" of Virginia—JEFFERSON, MADISON and others—who "held opinions on this subject which are not now considered sound."

How the other Southern Colonies regarded the proposition to prohibit the Slave-trade has been made apparent already. Maryland and Virginia had abolished the traffic. Delaware had none to abolish. The only other Southern Colonies were North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—and they distinctly refused to join the Union, if Congress were clothed with power to prohibit the Slave-trade. And it was that threat which induced Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies to assent to the compromise proposed by the Committee.

So much for the manner in which this clause came into the Constitution. If historical records prove anything, they prove that it was inserted on the demand of the principal Southern Colonies, backed by a threat of secession if it were not granted;—and that Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies conceded it solely and exclusively for the sake of securing the adherence of those Colonies to the Union. Gen. PINCKNEY, in Convention, acknowledged "the liberal conduct" of the Eastern States on this occasion, and was willing to return it by concessions on the subject of commerce. You, on the contrary, attempt to distort it into an indorsement of Slavery and an approval of the Slave-trade. I submit to the public judgment whether you do not thus convict yourself of being utterly "unscrupulous" in the use of historical facts.

Now I might very well stop here, for what I have already said covers the ground of your letter. It settles the question as to the part taken by the Northern and Southern Colonies respectively in regard to the Slave-trade, and the motives by which each section was actuated. But as that was only an incidental point in your speech, permit me to refer to the other branch of your main argument, and the practical policy which it was intended to support.

You have been engaged now for several years in the endeavor to secure the repeal of the laws of Congress prohibiting the Slave-trade, and to restore the full freedom of that traffic to the Southern States. At the South you are seeking to accomplish that result—precisely as South Carolina and Georgia sought the continuance of the trade in the Federal Convention, by menaces of disunion. At the North you held a different language. You asserted that the Fathers of the Republic—the framers of the Constitution—deeming an increase of Slavery desirable, provided for it by keeping the Slave-trade open until 1808. I have shown how utterly baseless—how wanton a perversion of historical fact,—that statement is, so far as Massachusetts and the other Northern colonies were concerned. I could prove, by a similar array of equally conclusive testimony, that the statement is just as false, so far as it assigns a motive to the action of the other colonies and to the leading statesmen of the whole country. You, probably, are not ignorant of the fact that on the 20th of October, 1774, the Continental Congress passed a preamble and resolutions solemnly pledging themselves, "under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country,"

"*That we will neither import nor purchase any Slave imported after the first day of December next;—after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.*"

This was the tone and temper of the people at the outset of our national career. It was the policy which the framers of the Constitution desired to adopt. It was the same sentiment which prompted MASON and MORRIS and RUFUS KING and LUTHER MARTIN to denounce Slavery as a curse to the country, and to insist that the General Government should have power to check its growth by prohibiting its increase and stopping the Slave-trade at once and forever. But it is unnecessary to quote their declarations or enter upon any further historical inquiry on this subject. You have yourself conceded that the main obstacle which you encounter in your efforts to secure the reopening of the Slave-trade, lies in the fact that the fathers of the Republic were opposed to it. I have before me a copy of the speech made by you in the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Montgomery, May, 1858, on the subject of reopening the African Slave-trade; and in that speech I find you saying;

"If it were not for the names of MADISON, RANDOLPH, MASON and others, whose names have been quoted in order to frown down the presumption of a young man at this day for pretending to understand this subject, I would even now throw the lance of defiance to any gentleman to stand up here and maintain that these laws were constitutional *per se*. I would to God every countryman of mine was disposed to judge of the issues between the North and South for himself, that the opinions of old fogydom could be utterly wiped out. * * * Will my friend (Mr. PRYOR) now say that Mr. JEFFERSON in his political ethics on Slavery was right? *He cannot say so.* Mr. JEFFERSON thought it would weaken the South, and, therefore, *he was for the entire prohibition of the Slave-trade.* The distinguished, venerable, practical and philosophical gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RUFFIN) knows that *Mr. Jefferson was wrong in his ideas about Slavery.* I need not expatiate on that subject, because it is a matter of history known to everybody. It that was the fact, there was among the framers of the Constitution, who were true to us in all the interests of the white man, a sentiment in relation to Slavery that is not entertained now.

Mr. PRYOR—That is true.

Mr. YANCEY—That is all I ask. Then I say that *the old fogies of that day entertained opinions in relation to Slavery, which we of this day are unanimously agreed were not sound.* * * * If I could get this body to divest themselves of the shackles that MADISON, JEFFERSON and MASON have thrown about them concerning Slavery, and could get them to understand that *South Carolina is against any, even the most limited, prohibition of the Slave-trade*, I should not fear their unbiased judgment."

So much for the historical part of the argument by which you endeavored to convince the people of the North that Slavery ought to be increased.

Your next point was to prove by statistics that Slavery is a great blessing to the country, because it had made the South much richer than Free Labor had made the North. And your argument was this:—The wealth of any country is measured by its exports,—that is, by the *surplus* of its products after its own wants have been supplied out of them. Now the South exports annually of her products to the amount of $200,000,000, while the North exports of hers only a little over $100,000,000. Therefore the South, which depends upon Slave Labor, is nearly twice as rich as the North which relies upon Free Labor. Without entering upon any detailed examination of this point, (although the more closely it is examined the more clearly will its sophistry appear,) it is enough to say that the fallacy lies in your skillful manipulation of the word *exports*. The exports of the North do really and truly measure the *surplus* products of the North: but the South exports her *whole crop*. She does not consume any of her cotton at home,—or at least not enough to affect the argument: she exports the whole of it. Yet all the supplies which she draws from the North—her cotton goods, her manufactured woolens, her plantation tools, her teas, silks and imported luxuries, a very large proportion of her bacon, her beef and other provisions—all these are paid for out of the proceeds of her cotton crop,—and generally in advance. She sends that crop to market burdened with the debt incurred for these supplies. Before she can claim that crop as *exports*,—that is as the *surplus* of her products over her own consumption,—she must deduct that debt. Now you go on to state in these very speeches, that these domestic purchases made at the North, to supply the wants of the Southern States, amount to nearly two hundred millions of dollars every year. Deduct that amount from the exports of the South,—and then see how much you will have left, as the measure of the wealth of the Southern States.

But I shall not extend this letter, likely at best to be much too long, by any further comments upon this point. I send you with it the report of a speech made by me during the canvass, at Rochester, in which I have treated it somewhat more fully.

Leaving this branch of the subject, therefore, I propose to say something of the DISUNION MOVEMENT now in progress, of which I consider you, to a greater degree than any other man now living, the author and the head. As I desire to treat it somewhat fully,—more so than the limits left me in this communication will permit,—I shall make it the subject of a second letter;—and in that letter I propose to show that the REOPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE is the practical object which that movement is intended to accomplish;—that it will be accomplished within the Union if the nation can be brought to consent to that measure,—or to concede the principle of the Equality of the States in the sense in which you and those whom you represent understand that principle;—and that if you fail in securing this concession, you propose the establishment of a new Confederacy resting on the African Slave-trade as the bond of its union, and the basis of its prosperity.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Debate in the Convention of 1787 on the Prohibition of the Slave-Trade.

From the Madison Papers, Vol. III., pp. 1388, et seq.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Mr. L. MARTIN, of Maryland, proposed to vary article 7, section 4, so as to allow a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. In the first place, as five slaves are to be counted as three freemen, in the apportionment of Representatives, such a clause would leave an encouragement to this traffic. In the second place, slaves weakened one part of the Union, which the other parts were bound to protect; the privilege of importing them was, therefore, unreasonable. And in the third place, it was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American character, to have such a feature in the Constitution.

Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, did not see how the importation of slaves could be encouraged by this section. He was not apprehensive of insurrection, and would readily exempt the other States from the obligation to protect the Southern against them. Religion and humanity had nothing to do with this question. Interest alone is the governing principle with nations. The true question at present is, *whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union.* If the Northern States consult their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves, which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every State import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations *belonging to the States themselves.* What enriches a part enriches the whole, and the States are the best judges of their particular interest. The old Confederation had not meddled with this point, and he did not see any greater necessity for bringing it within the policy of the new one.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina—*South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade.* In every proposed extension of the powers of Congress, that State has expressly and watchfully excepted that of meddling with the importation of negroes. If the States be all left at liberty on this subject, South Carolina may perhaps, by degrees, do of herself what is wished, as Virginia and Maryland have already done.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

In Convention—Article 7, Section 4, was resumed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. He disapproved of the Slave-trade: yet as the States were now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, and as it was expedient to have as few objections as possible to the proposed scheme of government, he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it. He observed that the abolition of Slavery seemed to be going on in the United States, and that the good sense of the several States would probably by degrees complete it. He urged on the Convention the necessity of dispatching its business.

Col. MASON, of Virginia. This infernal traffic originated in the avarice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. *The present question concerns not the importing States alone, but the whole Union* The evil of having slaves was experienced during the late war. Had slaves been treated as they might have been by the enemy, they would have proved dangerous instruments in their hands. But their folly dealt by the slaves as it did by the tories. He mentioned the dangerous insurrections of the slaves in Greece and Sicily; and the instructions given by CROMWELL to the Commissioners sent to Virginia, to arm the servants and slaves in case other means of obtaining its submission should fail. Maryland and Virginia, he said, had already prohibited the importation of slaves expressly. North Carolina had done the same in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import. The Western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands, and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of Heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities. He lamented that some of our Eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, embarked in this nefarious traffic. As to the States being in possession of the right to import, this was the case with many other rights, properly to be given up. He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of Slavery.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, as he had never owned a slave, could not judge of the effects of Slavery on character. He said, however, that if it was to be considered in a moral light, we ought to go further and free those already in the country. As slaves also multiply so fast in Virginia and Maryland that it is cheaper to raise than import them, whilst in the sickly rice swamps foreign supplies are necessary, if we go no further than is urged, we shall be unjust towards South Carolina and Georgia. Let us not intermeddle. As population increases poor laborers will be so plenty as to render slaves useless. *Slavery, in time, will not be a speck in our country.* Provision is already made in Connecticut for abolishing it, and the abolition has already taken place in Massachusetts. As to the danger of insurrection from foreign influence, that will become a motive of kind treatment of the slaves.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina—If Slavery be wrong, it is justified by the example of all the world. He cited the case of Greece, Rome and the other ancient States—the sanction given by France, Holland and other modern States. In all ages one-half of mankind had been slaves. *If the Southern States were let alone, they will probably of themselves stop importations* He would, himself, as a citizen of South Carolina, vote for it. An attempt to take away the right, as proposed, *will produce serious objections to the Constitution*, which he wished to see adopted.

General PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, declared it to be his firm opinion that if himself and all his colleagues were to sign the Constitution and use their personal influence, it would be of no avail towards obtaining the assent of their constituents. *South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves.* As to Virginia, she will gain by stopping the importations. Her slaves will rise in value, and she has more than she wants. It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to confederate on such unequal terms. He said the royal assent, before the revolution, had never been refused to South Carolina, as to Virginia. He contended that the importation of slaves would be for the interest of the whole Union. The more slaves the more produce to employ the carrying trade; the more consumption also, and the more of this, the more revenue for the common treasury. He admitted it to be reasonable that slaves should be dutied like other imports; but should consider a rejection of the clause as an exclusion of South Carolina from the Union.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, had conceived national objects alone to be before the Convention; not such as, like the present, were of a local nature. *Georgia was decided on this point.* That State has always hitherto supposed a General Government to be the pursuit of the central States, who wished to have a vortex for everything; that her distance would preclude her from equal advantage; and that she could not prudently purchase it by yielding national powers. From this it might be understood in what light she would view an attempt to abridge one of her favorite prerogatives. *If left to herself, she may probably put a stop to the evil.* As one ground for this conjecture, he took notice of the sect of —; which he said was a respectable class of people, who carried their ethics beyond the mere *equality of men*, extending their humanity to the claims of the whole animal creation.

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, observed that if South Carolina and Georgia were themselves disposed to get rid of the importation of slaves in a short time, as had been suggested, they would never refuse to unite because the importation might be prohibited. As the section now stands, all articles imported are to be taxed. *Slaves alone are exempt.* This is in fact a bounty on that article.

Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts, thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slaves, *but ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it.*

Mr. DICKINSON, of Delaware, considered it as inadmissible, on every principle of honor and safety, that the importation of slaves should be authorized to the S ates by the Constitution. *The true question was, whether the national happiness would be promoted or impeded by the importation;* and this ought to be left to the National Government, not to the States particularly interested. If England and France permit Slavery, slaves are, at the same time, excluded from both those kingdoms. Greece and Rome were made unhappy by their slaves. He could not believe that the Southern States would refuse to confederate on the account apprehended; especially as the power was not likely to be immediately exercised by the General Government.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, stated the law of North Carolina on the subject, to wit: that it did not directly prohibit the importation of slaves. It imposed a duty of £5 on each slave imported from Africa; £10 on each from elsewhere; and £50 on each from a State licensing manumission. He thought the Southern States could not be members of the Union, if the clause should be rejected; and that it was wrong to force anything down not absolutely necessary, and which any State must disagree to.

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, thought the subject should be considered in a political light only. If two States will not agree to the Constitution, as stated on one side, he could affirm with equal belief, on the other, that great and equal opposition would be experienced from the other States. He remarked on the exemption of slaves from duty, whilst every other import was subjected to it, as an inequality that could not fail to strike the commercial sagacity of the Northern and Middle States.

Mr. LANGDON, of New-Hampshire, was *strenuous for giving the power to the General Government. He could not, with a good conscience, leave it with the States, who could then go on with the traffic, without being restrained by the opinions here given, that they will themselves cease to import slaves.*

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, thought himself bound to declare candidly, that he did not think South Carolina would stop her importations of slaves in any short time; but only stop them occasionally, as she now does. He moved to commit the clause that slaves might be made liable to an equal tax with other imports, which he thought right, and which would remove one difficulty that had been started.

Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina—*If the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain.* The people of those States will never be such fools as to give up so important an interest. He was strenuous against striking out the section, and seconded the motion of Gen. PINCKNEY for a commitment.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clause relating to taxes on exports and to a navigation act. These things may form a bargain among the Northern and Southern States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Georgia, declared that he never would agree to the power of taxing exports.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, said *it was better to let the Southern States import slaves, than to part with them, if they made that a sine qua non.* He was opposed to a tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were *property.* He acknowledged that if the power of prohibiting the importation should be given to the General Government, it would be exercised. He thought it would be its duty to exercise the power.

Mr. READ, of Delaware, was for the commitment, provided the clause concerning taxes on exports should also be committed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, observed that that clause had been agreed to, and therefore could not be committed.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, was for committing, in order that some middle ground might, if possible, be found. He could never agree to the clause as it stands. *He would sooner risk the Constitution.* He dwelt on the dilemma to which the Convention was exposed. By agreeing to the clause, it would revolt the Quakers, the Methodists, and many others in the States having no slaves. On the other hand, two States might be lost to the Union. Let us, then, he said, try the chance of a commitment.

On the question for committing the remaining part of sections 4 and 5 of article 7: Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware—No, 3; Massachusetts, absent.

[The whole subject was thus recommitted for the purpose of coming to some compromise.]

From Madison Papers, Vol. III., p. 1,415.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Gov. LIVINGSTON, of New-Jersey, from the Committee of Eleven, delivered the following report:

"To strike out so much of the 4th section as was referred to the Committee, and insert, "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States, now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1800."

From page 1,427.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

The Report of the Committee of Eleven being taken up,

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, moved to strike out the words, "the year eighteen hundred," as the year limiting the importation of slaves, and to insert the words, "the year eighteen hundred and eight."

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion.

Mr. MADISON, of Virginia—Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves. So long a term will be more dishonorable to the American character, than to say nothing about it in the Constitution.

On the motion, which passed in the affirmative, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—No, 4.

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, was for making the clause read at once, "the importation of slaves into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia shall not be prohibited, &c." This, he said, would be most fair, and would avoid the ambiguity by which, under the power with regard to naturalization, the liberty reserved to the States might be defeated. *He wished it to be known, also, that this part of the Constitution was a compliance with those States.* If the change of language, however, should be objected to by the members from those States, he should not urge it.

Col. MASON, of Virginia, was not against using the term "slaves," but against naming North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, *lest it should give offence to the people of those States.*

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, liked a description better than the term proposed, which had been declined by the old Congress, and were not pleasing to some people.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, concurred with Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, said that both in opinion and practice, he was against Slavery, but thought it more in favor of humanity, from a view of all circumstances, *to let in South Carolina and Georgia on those terms than to exclude them from the Union.*

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, withdrew his motion.

Mr. DICKINSON wished the clause to be confined to the States, which had not themselves prohibited the importation of slaves, and for that purpose moved to amend the clause, so as to read: "The importation of slaves into such of the States as shall permit the same, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature of the United States until the year 1808"—which was disagreed to *nem con.*

The first part of the report was then agreed to, amended as follows: "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808."

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 7; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia—No, 4.

[The letter of Mr. YANCEY, to which the foregoing is in reply, will be found on the second page of the TIMES.]

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Republican Ward Conventions met last evening, and made the following nominations for School Commissioners:

Wards.	
1.	Adj. to Wednesday.
2.	Adj. to Monday.
3.	Robt. S. Gould.
4.	Adj. to Monday.
5.	James D. Dupigny.
6.	Adj. to Monday.
7.	People's nomination to be indorsed.
8.	Meeting not found.
9.	James W. Farr.
10.	No nomination.
11.	Adj. to Monday.
12.	Adj. to Monday.
13.	Thomas Brown.
14.	Henry Von Linden.
15.	Erastus C. Benedict.
16.	Adj. to Monday.
17.	Samuel P. Patterson.
18.	James Fairman.
19.	Michael A. Reed—C. Schwartz, short term.
20.	No meeting found.
21.	W. W. Niles.
22.	James Marriner.

TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Councilmanic Conventions of the Tammany Hall Democracy met in their respective Districts, last evening, and made the following nominations:

First District—Morgan Jones, Sixth Ward; Henry Close, Seventh Ward; George P. Bickford, Fourth Ward; George A. Barney, Fifth Ward; Jos. Shannon, Fourteenth Ward; Joseph Murphy.

Second District—John Van Tine, Tenth Ward; John H. Hoogkirk, Eleventh Ward; Edward C. Malloy, Eleventh Ward; Anthony Miller, Thirteenth Ward; John Ryan, Seventeenth Ward; Michael C. Gross, Seventeenth Ward.

Third District—John Dolan, Eighteenth Ward; John McGrath, Eighteenth Ward; James Grumoleton, Fifteenth Ward; John Gibson, Fifteenth Ward; Alexander Shaw, Ninth Ward; Timothy L. Ward, Tenth Ward.

Fourth District—Jacob M. Long, Twelfth Ward; Patrick Russell, Nineteenth Ward; John Brice, Twentieth Ward; Luke Curran, Twentieth Ward; Alex. Brandon, Twenty-first Ward; Alex. Ward, Twenty-second Ward.

MOZART HALL PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary elections of the Mozart Hall Democracy, for the choice of delegates to the various Charter Conventions, took place last evening. There was considerable strife among the rival candidates in several of the Wards, but the election passed off without any rows worthy of note.

UNION COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

The National Union Councilmanic Convention of the Seventh District met last evening at the "Side Pocket," No. 54 West Thirty-first-street, and made the following nominations: JACOB M. LONG, Twelfth Ward; S. D. BINGHAM, Nineteenth Ward; A. T. CAMFIELD, Twentieth Ward; O. S. HOLDEN, Twenty-second Ward.

The delegation of the Twenty-first Ward was not present, and no nomination for that Ward was made. A resolution requesting the delegates of that Ward to name its own man was adopted.

Acknowledgment.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following sums sent to my care for "an English family in distress."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21. T. R. CHIPMAN.

Miss Campbell	$1 00	E. L. J.	1 00
J. P., Greenpoint	2 00	Two ladies & a gentleman of Brooklyn	9 00
Josephus	1 00		
An Equestrian	2 50		
A Friend	2 00	Total	$18 50

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Important Speeches of Count Persigny and Lord Palmerston in London.

VICTOR EMANUEL IN NAPLES.

Retirement of Garibaldi to his Island Home.

Details of the Surrender of Capua.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard Company had ordered (in addition to the *Scotia* and several screw steamers now on the stocks) the construction of a new first-class screw-steamer of over 2,500 tons register, to take the place of the *Etna*, which has been sold to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company.

A prospectus had been issued of a "Cotton Company," with a strong Manchester Board of Directors, the principal object being to develop the Dharwar cotton fields in the Bombay presidency. The capital of the Company is fixed at £100,000.

The funeral of the Earl of DUNDONALD had been fixed to take place on the 14th inst., at Westminster Abbey.

Prince ALFRED reached Plymouth on the 9th inst., on board the frigate *Euryalus*, and early on the same morning two vessels, supposed to be the *Hero* and the *Ariadne*, of the Prince of Wales squadron, were seen passing up off the Bill of Portland.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had published a proclamation to the Neapolitan and Sicilian peoples, accepting the sovereign authority of the Two Sic

main consideration—that having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new contests, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. [Renewed cheers.] That, gentlemen, is the truth; that is what we understand in France, as well as you can understand it in England; that, in short, is the meaning of the great economical revolution which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the Treaty of Commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes more known and better appreciated in England, will confound the accusations of which we have been the object, and still further cement peace between the two countries. [Loud and general cheering.]

The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," which was drank amid much cheering.

Lord PALMERSTON who, on rising, was most cordially greeted, said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen: For myself, and on behalf of my colleagues, I beg to return you our grateful thanks for the honor which you have done us in so drinking and so receiving our healths. For myself, I may perhaps be allowed to say that it is a peculiar pleasure to me that the compliment should be paid to the Government of which I am a member by one whom I may claim as a Hampshire neighbor, and whom I see in the position of the respected Chief of this great metropolis. [Cheers.] I do assure you, gentlemen, that it always affords to those who, in the words of the Lord Mayor, are charged with great responsibility, a great and heartfelt pleasure to be enabled to mix the gravity of their responsibility with the festivities of such meetings as this. It is, moreover, a great advantage to those who are charged with the conduct of affairs to be able not only to do homage at the shrine of that commercial principle which forms so important an element in the happiness and prosperity of the country, but also by mixing with those who are practically conversant with the working of our commercial system, to be able to compare with the results of their experience those theories, according to which they have been taught that the affairs of men in commerce are to be regulated. I am happy that it does not fall to our lot on the present occasion to meet you, as has sometimes been the case with the Ministers invited to this assembly, with gloomy forebodings, which it was their task and their duty to endeavor to dispel. It is gratifying at the present moment to be able to say that whether we look to the seats of our industry at home, or to the development of our commerce abroad, to the success of our arms—where, unhappily, our forces have been compelled to act—or as respects our relations with foreign Powers, we see reason for congratulation. We are on the most friendly terms with all the world, with the single exception of that country with which we are engaged in a contest in the far East. [Cheers.] I am happy to say that in whatever direction we turn our eyes, the general prospects of peace are, at all events, satisfactory. [Cheers.] Allusion has been made to the brilliant successes which, in concert with the arms of our great ally, our gallant army and navy have achieved in the remote region of China. It must, indeed, be a proud satisfaction to every Englishman to see that the prowess of our two services is so great and so distinguished, and that under whatever difficulties they may be called on to perform their duty, their exertions and their exploits will always be equal to anyth ng which has been recorded in the pages of history. [Cheers. But there is one circumstance peculiarly gratifying in that great transaction. I mean the perfect cordiality which has prevailed between our forces and those of our ally the Emperor of the French. [Cheers.] The cordiality and cooperation manifested in the language of the commanders of each force—for each commander has paid a just tribute of homage to the bravery and skill and enterprise of those with whom he was coöperating—has been extremely gratifying. [Cheers.] We ought to draw a still more important lesson from that most happy fact; for if the forces on the two sides had not been equal, if one of the expeditionary forces had been much greater and more powerful than the other, I am greatly afraid that the frailty of human nature might have stepped in to mar the harmony which ought to prevail—that jealousies and bickerings, in spite of the best intentions, might have found their way into the two armies, and that dissension might have taken the place of perfect cordiality. [Hear, hear.] If that be true with regard to forces departing on a particular service, still more true is it with regard to the condition of great nations like that to which we belong. It is an essential condition of perfect harmony between great nations that there should be a perfect and most complete equality of forces. [Cheers.] Now, there is one point on which this country cannot be equal to the Great Powers of the Continent. I mean with regard to that vast amount of military force, which it is the habit of Continental Powers to maintain. In a time of peace, it would not be wise, it is not desirable, that Great Britain should imitate that example, and have a standing army to rival in numbers—for in bravery, in discipline, in courage, and in brilliant exploits, it will rival any force in the world—it is not desirable that Great Britain should possess a standing army rivaling in numerical strength the armies of our continental neighbors. [Hear, hear.] Still, we must make up that difference by other means, and we redress the balance by an admirable militia and by our noble volunteers, who have already become a most formidable arm for the defence of the country. [Cheers.] But, above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy. [Loud cheers.] I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied Powers. I say it in the spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance, and of peace; for we wish from the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all—[cheers]—and to be bound by ties of friendship and alliance with other nations, particularly with those whose interests are most congenial with our own. [Cheers.] We wish to win and to enjoy their friendship and alliance; but we are determined, by the manly dignity of our position, to prove to them that we are worthy to mainfain and to enjoy that friendship and that alliance. [Loud cheers.] My Lord Mayor, in addressing the chief magistrate of this great commercial city, it would be vain and idle for me to dwell on the power of commercial intercourse to ward off the calamities of war, and to bind closer between nation and nation the ties of friendship and amity. But I may be allowed to say, with reference particularly to what has been already stated, that the Emperor of the French has, lately, with enlightened sagacity, coöperated with the Government of this country in liberating the tariff of the two nations, thereby laying the foundation for a great extension of commercial intercourse between them. [Cheers.] I also trust that he has thereby tended most materially to cement that friendship and kindly feeling which ought always to prevail between two great nations which have so many interests in common, and which, from their geographical position, are so fitted to have commerce and intercourse together. [Cheers.] I trust, gentlemen, that the changes which have been made, will not only tend to cement more closely the ties of friendship and alliance between England and France, but that the example which has been so nobly set by the French Emperor, of overcoming long-standing prejudices, and giving effect to the true theories of commerce, may be followed by other governments of the Continent, not yet so far advanced in commercial enlightenment; and that, from year to year, we shall find those commercial relations, which are the secret elements of peace, greatly and rapidly extended throughout the whole of the European Continent. [The noble Lord then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

Mr. GLADSTONE, M. P., in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, alluded to the stability of the institutions of Great Britain, and stated that, notwithstanding centuries had passed since they were accustomed to assemble in that building, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes of time, their love of freedom still remained, and they (the citizens of London) were always first and foremost in the cause of progress. [Cheers.]

The "House of Lords" was then drunk, and Lord BROUGHAM responded.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL acknowledged the toast of the "House of Commons," in a brief speech, in which he made a slight reference to foreign affairs, observing that, notwithstanding the love of order which characterized the people of England, they appeared still to sympathise with liberty, and with all the efforts and struggles of an oppressed people to obtain freedom. [Cheers.]

Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings, which lasted until near midnight, were brought to a close.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

HIS MAJESTY'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

From the Opinione of Turin.

NAPLES, Nov. 8.

On the entry of the King into Naples, GARIBALDI sat by his side in the carriage.

To-day, at 11 A. M., GARIBALDI, accompanied by the Ministers, formally presented to the King the result of the *plébiscite*. His Majesty received them in the throne-room. The Minister, Signor CONFORTI, addressed the King thus:

"SIRE: The Neapolitan people, assembled in their Electoral Committee, having proclaimed you King by an immense majority, nine millions of Italians are uniting themselves to the other provinces, which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn promise that Italy should belong to the Italians."

The King replied in a few expressive words.

The deed of annexation was then drawn up; the Dictatorship ceased, and the Ministry resigned.

The enthusiasm of the people continues.

From the London Times.

King VICTOR EMANUEL has accepted the Sovereignty of Italy. He must have had strict but peculiar notions of etiquette if he had any longer hesitated. He who has disregarded so many rights, who has evaded international law and thrown to the winds international courtesy, who has bearded an Emperor and a Pope, who has manœuvred brother sovereigns out of their thrones, who is banded with revolutionists, and is at this moment virtually excommunicated, need hardly be deterred from calling himself King because his discrowned rival is still on Italian ground. Should the fortune of war, or that obstinacy which often underlies such characters as that of FRANCIS II., cause the defence of Gaeta to be prolonged, it is all the better that the impatience of the conqueror and his new subjects should get the better of diplomatic ceremony, and that VICTOR EMANUEL should have given effect to the *plébiscite* by proclaiming himself King. The man who has not been stopped by the remonstrances of half Europe and by the threats of a first-rate monarchy, must not shrink back before a *formula*. That there cannot be two bishops in the same see is an old tradition, and yet there have been instances of expelled prelates, patriarchs, and even Popes. So for a few days there will be two kings actually exercising royal authority within the same realm. The Neapolitans must make up their minds to be for a time subject to a divided allegiance, and to be traitors to the king *de facto* or the king *de jure*. As VICTOR EMANUEL will, at any rate, have to annex some of the Papal Provinces while the Pope is still at Rome, there was really no reason why he should treat his rival of Naples with greater consideration. After what has taken place, friends would have been inclined to smile and enemies to sneer at any further display of scrupulosity.

* * * * * * *

VICTOR EMANUEL is now King from the Alps to Sicily. An official proclamation has annexed the Bourbon Kingdom to the happy provinces which are now united under the sceptre of Savoy. Next will come the turn of the Roman States. There also the issue cannot be doubtful. In every district where French bayonets do not keep the people from the ballot-box, the hateful sway of the Pope will be repudiated, and all classes will hasten to transfer their allegiance to the King of Italy. The only fear is lest disturbances may arise through the indignation of the people in the garrisoned provinces. An inhabitant of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, or Viterbo, may be goaded to some rash act by the knowledge that, while his more fortunate countrymen are electing a constitutional Sovereign, he and his neighbors are forced to remain the slaves of an effete ecclesiastical rule, to be taxed for the army which oppresses them, to be subject to the outrages of German Condottieri, or spectators of the rioting of filthy Irishmen. We sincerely hope that the influence of this country will be exerted to rescue as large a proportion as possible of the people of the Roman States from this unhappy doom. We have always thought that the city of Rome and a few miles of the Campagna are quite sufficient heritage for the Popes, and that even then care should be taken to give the Roman municipal institutions something akin to those which exist in Hamburg and the other German free towns. Should such a policy be carried out, nothing will remain but to salute VICTOR EMANUEL as the first King of Italy, and to wish him and his new realm prosperity and happiness.

Surrender of Capua.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CASERTA, Friday, Nov. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., our batteries opened on Capua; this morning at dawn the commander of the fortress sent out to say that he was ready to treat. The negotiations began at 10 A. M. at Santa Maria, and in the evening the capitulation was signed. Thus, the bugbear which has so long excited Neapolitan imaginations has at last disappeared.

When the approach of the Piedmontese from the North and GARIBALDI's expedition across the Volturno made the main body of the Neapolitans withdraw behind the Garigliano, the preparations to reduce Capua began. Capua lies in one of the numerous sudden bends which the River Volturno makes in its course towards the sea. The whole town is built on the left or south bank of the river, and resembles in shape an ivy leaf, two sides of which are defended by the Volturno, while only the third, between the two river bends, opens out towards St. Tamaro, Santa Maria, and St. Angelo. It was against this side that the attack was directed. On the opposite side of the river a single battalion, with two field guns, was detached from the Piedmontese force at Sessa, to prevent any issue on the high road from Capua to Gaeta.

The line of attack was divided between our forces and the Piedmontese, who came under SONNAZ and landed at Naples. These latter consist of two brigades, both of them weak, and one of them, the Brigata Re, with two battalions at Naples. These two brigades, in all about 4,000, took the left attack, from St. Tamaro and La Foresta to Santa Maria. The Cosenz Division remained in its position at Santa Maria, and was employed in the attacks on the centre; while MEDICI's Division, which had relieved the Piedmontese at St. Angelo, had the right attack. General DELLA ROCCA was sent from the Piedmontese head-quarters to direct the whole attack, and took up his quarters in the centre of Santa Maria. Each side constructed its own batteries, and manned them, too, but, as we were rather short of artillery officers, some were lent to us for the bombardment by the Piedmontese. The points against which the batteries were erected were, on the Piedmontese side, the southwesterly angle, which lies close to the river, in the direction of La Foresta; from Santa Maria the bastion of St. Salvatore, which protects the entrance of the railway and of all the southern roads from Aversa and Santa Maria into Capua; and on the right the bastion of Santa Maddalena, which looks in the direction of St. Angelo.

To reduce the first the Piedmontese erected two batteries, one of three rifled 12-pounders, and two 10-inch mortars, at a distance of about 1,600 metres from the St. Tamaro side, and another of seven rifled guns to the left in the direction of La Foresta. Against St. Salvatore a battery of three rifled guns and three mortars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road, and a battery of two mortars to the right rear of this battery. Against Santa Maddalena, finally, there was a battery of six rifled guns to take it in its left flank, and another of two 32-pounders to take it in front.

All these batteries had been prepared, without a shot being fired from any of them until all were ready yesterday afternoon. Thus the position of them remained unknown to the fortress up to the last moment. Partly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a *reconnoissance* in force on the part of the enemy, and partly to protect them against a *coup de main*, the outposts were gradually pushed forward until those on the right were at the edge of the glacis, at not more than 400 or 500 yards from the ramparts. Little parapets were thrown up to protect them. One must allow that the Neapolitans tried their best to break through this circle, which shut them in more and more, and scarcely a day passed without some demonstration or attack being undertaken against our outposts, above all, against those of Medici towards St. Angelo. In spite of the assistance which these attacks derived from the vicinity of the fortress, they were invariably repulsed, but often only with serious loss.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., the signal for the opening of fire was given at last, and our batteries went merrily at it. But neither did the fortress remain idle, and for the first hour a perfect shower of missiles was sent in the direction of the batteries, which, however, caused but very small damage. The aim could be but imperfect, for the trees prevented a good view, and all was but guess work. It was the same on our side, only the bastions were larger objects, and therefore more easily hit. During the bombardment VICTOR EMANUEL arrived at St. Angelo, and went up to the heights to have a view of the proceedings. But he very soon returned towards Sessa. Towards nightfall the fire became slack on both sides, and, with the exception of now and then a shell which you could see traversing the air, all was still. The outposts reported, however, to have heard great noise and confusion in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

The plan was not to bombard indefinitely, but to recommence a few hours next morning, and then assault the place. And the dispositions were taken to effect this, all the troops receiving orders to be ready to march. But all these preparations became useless, for at dawn the message came from General DU CORNET, the Swiss Commander of the fortress, that he was ready to capitulate. The negotiations, which were carried on with DELLA ROCCA at Santa Maria, lasted several hours. I have not yet heard the exact tenor of the capitulation, but the garrison will be prisoners of war, and already the order has been sent to Naples to prepare the barracks of the Granito for them. Their number is supposed to be about 6,000. The Cosenz Division is to occupy Capua. It was to have taken possession of the place this evening, but it was deferred till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

It seems that the garrison of Capua is much larger than we anticipated. They turn out to be between 9,000 and 10,000 men, among them a number of the gendarmerie, who had taken refuge there as in a safe place.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, states that at Capua 10,500 men and six generals have been taken prisoners, and that, besides, the Piedmontese got possession of 290 brass guns, 100 gun-carriages, 200,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, 80 military wagons, pontoons for a bridge 240 metres in length, 500 horses and mules, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and several thousand articles of clothing.

GARIBALDI AT CAPUA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

The following letter, from a General in the service of GARIBALDI, will have much interest in showing what were the feelings of the Dictator on the occasion:

"The bombardment of Capua commenced yesterday at half-past 5 o'clock, P. M. The King VICTOR EMANUEL was at St. Angelo. LA ROCCA'S officers had not got the range, and the fire was not very effective. The Neapolitans made excellent practice.

"I saw GARIBALDI at 6 o'clock. he was most sorrowful and melancholy. I could well understand and feel why. At that moment a horrid tragedy was being prepared for his countrymen, the unfortunate inhabitants of Capua; a necessity perhaps, but still a terrible one, which he had struggled against.

"I know all that is good and generous in his heart, and felt for him * * * he looked dejected and heart-broken; at that moment a band, out of tune, belonging to the National Guard, began to play under his window, and he turned round and begged to be left quiet. As I was going out I found a Commission of the Committee, and inhabitants of Naples, who had come to wait on GARIBALDI to complain of the manner in which matters were being carried on * * * You are doubtless aware that Calabria is in a dreadful state, and parts in open revolt * * * * A commission is to be appointed to regulate the precedence and appointments of the officers late of the Neapolitan Royal Navy, many of them being greatly dissatisfied at the way in which they were treated by the late Minister of Marine. All GARIBALDI's army is now in the rear, having been replaced by the Piedmontese."

The letter, written by a man of undoubted bravery, and speaking of another whose name is in all mouths, shows how humanity and real courage are ever united.

My suspicions are confirmed. Capua capitulated this afternoon, to the great surprise of all, for it suffered little from the bad firing of the Piedmontese. It appears that after 11 o'clock last night no further firing took place, and at that time the Royalists had silenced and destroyed several of the batteries of the Piedmontese.

Garibaldi on Hungary and the Papacy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

Yesterday, GARIBALDI presented the Hungarians with new colors. The Dictator said:

This is a beautiful day—a great day. It is beautiful, it is great, because it binds together with a new tie the fraternity which unites Italy to Hungary. Free people are bound together. Free Italians cannot, ought not, will not forget it. (Here the people broke into a storm of applause.) Italians free—yes, all shall be free—and that quickly. From a life consecrated altogether to the cause of liberty, to the cause of nationality, I have gathered nothing else. I desire nothing more than the right of telling the truth at all times—telling it alike to the powerful and the people. Hear me, then, generous people of this great and beautiful metropolis, and if I deserve anything of you hear my words. The cankor and ruin of our country has always been personal ambition. It is still so. It is personal ambition which blinds the Pope King, and urges him to oppose the national movement, so grand, so noble, so pure—yes, so pure that it is unique in the history of the world. It is the Pope who retards the moment of the complete liberation of Italy. The sole obstacle, the true object is this. I am a Christian, and I speak to Christians. I am a good Christian, and I speak to good Christians. I love and venerate the religion of Christ, because Christ came into this world to rescue humanity from the slavery for which God did not create them. But this Pope, who wishes that men should be slaves, who asks from the powerful of the earth fetters and chains for the Italians—this Pope King does not know Christ; he lies against his own religion. In the Indies they recognize and adore two Genii—that of Good and Evil. The Genius of Evil for Italy is the Pope King. Let no one misunderstand my words; let no one confound Paganism with Christianity—the religion of liberty with the avaricious and bloody policy of slavery. Repeat that—repeat it; it is your duty. You who are here, a portion of the educated and cultivated population, it is your duty to educate the people—educate it to be Italian. Education gives liberty; educating the people means the power to assure and defend its independence. On a strong and healthy education of the people depend the liberty and the grandeur of Italy."

There was a friendly entertainment on this occasion, at which were present Gen. GARIBALDI, the pro-Dictator, the Marchese VILLAMARINA, the staffs of Gen. GARIBALDI, TURR, and a few others. The only remarkable feature was that, in proposing as a toast "Italy and Hungary," TURR declared "that he would never accept the impudent lying Constitution of Austria, the perfidious act by which now, as in 1848, it attempts in vain to urge the Hungarians forward against their brothers of Italy."

French Intervention in Italy.

A letter dated Gaeta, Nov. 2, says:

"By the conduct of the French Admiral, it was thought that a change of policy had occurred among the great Powers altogether favorable to the Bourbon cause. As evidence of this, for four successive days the French squadron prevented the Piedmontese fleet from landing troops on the banks of the Garigliano. The French guns were all shotted; the decks were cleared; everything was ready for action, and, indeed, there was a moment when the signal for firing was given on board the *Bretagne*, and all the Sardinian vessels had continued to advance only three minutes, they would have received a broadside from the French fleet. Admiral DE TINAN had assured the King that he would protect the line of the Garigliano. But yesterday a French steamer came in with fresh instructions for the Admiral, and thereupon the French fleet left the mouth of the Garigliano, and at sunset yesterday evening returned to Gaeta. The moment he was relieved from the *surveillance* of the French Fleet, Admiral PERSANO opened a fire against the Neapolitan city."

Discontent in Hungary and Bohemia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 5.

The private news which reaches me from Hungary is exceedingly unfavorable. The peasants, who a few months ago appeared to be in total ignorance of everything that was passing abroad, now talk of the speedy advent of GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH. The latter, as the peasants say, is to do away with all taxes and to abolish the tobacco monopoly. In several parts of Hungary the wives of the tobacco-growers have publicly offered the "weed" for sale, for which offence against the law they have been committed to prison. It is here suspected that arms have been smuggled into Hungary from Servia.

Persons of my acquaintance—men in whose judgment I can have confidence—give a very unfavorable account of the state of public feeling in Bohemia. The statutes for Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburgh have produced an extremely unfavorable impression on the Bohemians, as well Czechs as Germans, and they use language which I do not consider it advisable to repeat. It would appear that the most moderate politicians in Bohemia are those who wish that the Emperor of Austria should be crowned King of Bohemia. The ultra-conservative nobles have managed to make themselves so very unpopular in all parts of the Empire, that they will be placed in an unpleasant, if not positively dangerous, position should there be popular disturbances in the Spring. People say that they greatly prefer absolution to an oligarchical form of government.

An impression prevails here that the Austrian Government will soon be obliged to recall some of the troops from Venetia, as it will not be able to procure silver with which to pay them.

The Late Fight for the Championship.

PROBABLY FATAL TERMINATION.

From the London Globe.

PADDOCK, the defeated combatant in the pugilistic contest which took place on Tuesday, the 6th inst., is now in London, and considerable apprehensions are entertained as to his recovery from the effects of the severe blow he received in the last round with his powerful opponent, the "Staleybridge Infant." It has been ascertained that PADDOCK'S ribs are fractured, and he is suffering greatly from internal injuries; and as his constitution is much impaired by previous illness, he having been a short time since under medical treatment in Middlesex Hospital for paralysis of the lower extremities, his condition is rendered more precarious. Under the most favorable circumstances, the result of this fight will bring to a close PADDOCK'S career in the prize ring.

THE LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

Dispatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese are vigorously pushing on the siege of Gaeta. Troops and a siege-train have been landed at the small town of Mola di Gaeta, and the Piedmontese head-quarters have been advanced to Hissi.

On the 5th inst. a Sardinian frigate stood into the bay of Gaeta to reconnoitre. It was ascertained that the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other field works had been thrown up, so as to command the road to Gaeta.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan says Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch is just now of more value to Italy than would be a decisive battle.

Gen. LAMORICIERE has left Rome on ten months' leave of absence.

The slave-trade was active on the Windward Coast. General trade was dull in the various ports, on account of the prevailing unhealthiness.

The Niger expedition steamer *Sunbeam* was in the Nun River. The rains had ceased at Sierra Leone. Dr. BAKIE and the rest of the exploring party were quite well at the confluence of the Niger.

The American ship *Laurella* is supposed to have left Whydah on the 28th Sept. with 600 slaves on board, and the American bark *Buckeye* sailed a few days previous with a cargo of slaves.

AFRICAN MAIL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The *Ethiope* has arrived with 3,100 ounces of gold dust and $2,700 in specie.

The papers contain accounts of Prince ARTHUR'S reception and entertainment at Sierra Leone.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR SEWARD.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS AT AUBURN—DISPLAY BY THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Wide-Awakes of Auburn and vicinity made a grand display on Tuesday night, to celebrate the success of the Republicans in the late Presidential Campaign. They visited the residence of Gov. SEWARD, and were invited into his grounds, when he made a short congratulatory speech, concluding as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, you have a right to rejoice. I remember that I thought it an occasion for rejoicing when the good cause we now maintain carried one Ward in the city, one or two, or three towns in the county, and the State of Vermont alone in the whole country. But now who will deny our right to rejoice when it carries all the Wards in the city, all the towns in the county, all the counties in the State where its argument is fairly heard, and practically all the States in the Union which allow, in fact, free speech, free debates, free mails and free and universal suffrage. It is the earnest of its universal acceptance. [Cheers.]

But there is still greater reason to rejoice in the manner in which this success has been won. It is the verdict of the people for a principle—the Republican principle—the true Democratic principle of equal and exact justice to all men. [Cheers.] It is a verdict rendered purely on conviction, without passion or interest. Not a Republican vote in the United States has been procured through terror, not one by bribery or corruption. Nay, every vote has been given in resistance of intimidation and corruption. [Cheers.] I do not charge that the Fusion votes or other opposition votes were largely given under such appliances. But the record of the canvass remains, and bears its testimony that the main argument of those parties was their menace of disunion, and the last reliance was money at the polls. [Cheers—"That is so!"] Who will now libel the American people? Who will deny their virtue?

But this demonstration of yours has its meaning—its meaning in various relations. It recalls the past, and tells that the erroneous national policy of forty years has been retraced, reconsidered, reversed, condemned and renounced. Let, then, the passions and the prejudices be buried with the errors of the past. It bears on the future. It assures that hereafter the policy of the country will be the development of its resources, the increase of its strength and its greatness, by the agencies of freedom and humanity. [Cheers.] Dismiss we, then, the future, until some new election call you again to your council chambers, to renew your efforts in obedience to the principle that eternal vigilance is the tax we pay for enduring liberty. [Cheers.]

The immediate question is the bearing of the occasion on the present. What is our present duty? It is simply that of magnanimity. We have learned, heretofore, the practice of patience under political defeat. It now remains to show the greater virtue of moderation in triumph. That we may do this, let us remember that it is only as figures of speech that the martial terms, such as "defeat" and "victory," obtain in our system of elections. The parties engaged in an election are not, never can be, never must be, enemies, or even adversaries. We are all fellow-citizens, Americans, brethren. It is a trial of issues by the force only of reason; and the contest is carried to its conclusion with the use only of suffrage.

An appeal lies from the people this year to the people themselves next year—to be argued and determined in the same way and so on forever. This is indeed a long way to the attainment of rights and the establishment of interests. It is our way, however, now as it has been heretofore. Let it be our way hereafter. [Cheers.] If there be among us or in the country those who think that marshaling armies or pulling down the pillars of the Republic is a better, because a shorter way, let us not doubt that if we commend our way by our patience, our gentleness, our affection towards them, they too will, before they shall have gone too far, find out that our way, the old way, their old way as well as our old way, is not only the shortest but the best.

Fellow-citizens, I should do injustice to you and violence to my own feelings if I did not recognize in this visit a warm and most generous demonstration of your personal kindness to me. You know how deeply I was committed to the triumph of this Presidential ticket more than to any other in times that are past, and to its triumph more distinct and emphatic, if possible, here than anywhere else. How the eye of friends in every part of the country were anxiously fixed on this State, on this county, nay, even on this town, to learn whether we were true in this crisis to our cause, our country and to ourselves. This lent a new and intense earnestness to your efforts, and our success, therefore, has exceeded all that we dared to promise, though not what we dared to hope. The year 1860, how many acts of home kindness has it brought to me from all my neighbors. My welcome from abroad—sympathy with me in my labors for the country at Washington—the rescue of my dwelling from fire during my absence—cooperation with me, so earnest, so devoted, so effective in securing the ascendency of the Republican cause throughout the Union, these congratulations on its success—I feel them all more deeply, more gratefully, than I dare to express. May you all find your reward in the increasing happiness and growing greatness of our country.

And now we part again. You to lay aside the emblems of your political association, at least for a time, and to return to your industrial pursuits and social enjoyments. I to return to the theatre of public duty at the National Capital. May a kind Providence spare all your lives and continue all the blessings you enjoy, and when we meet again in the coming Spring season, when these now naked trees shall have resumed their wonted foliage, may our hearts be renewed in their mutual affections, and may all the sullen and angry clouds which seem to be gathering in the political atmosphere have given place to those serene and auspicious skies, which properly belong to the only pure and complete Republican system to be found on the face of the earth." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Yancey's Letter on the Prohibition of the Slave-trade.

MR. YANCEY AND HIS ACCUSERS.

From the New-York (Sunday) Herald, Nov. 18.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Since my return home my attention has been called to an editorial article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Oct. 27, headed, "Mr. YANCEY on Matters of Fact—The North and the Slave-trade." The article purports to be a reply to assertions made in my speeches in New-York and Boston. Their substance will be found in the following quotations from those speeches. In my speech in New-York I said:

"Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on. [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it until the act of Congress of 1808 was passed; for, by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in the slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict?" [Applause.]

In my speech at Boston, I said:

"Well, then, your fathers, in demanding that the Slave-trade, which existed when the Declaration of Independence was made, should be continued; in demanding that the institution of Slavery, which existed when the Constitution was formed, should have a wider basis; in demanding that slaves should be increased in number; in demanding that they should have the privilege of trading in them, of buying them and selling them to our people—I ask you now candidly, did they not, in demanding all this, demand of their posterity perfect good faith in securing the title to that property?" ["No!" "Yes!"]

The editor of the *Times* asserts that "these statements show that the disunion orator is either very imperfectly read in the history of our country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts." The whole tenor and spirit of the article can be best shown by the following extract:

"It is true, as he alleges, that Virginia was opposed to the continuance of the Slave-trade, and we are sorry to say that this is the only truth contained in the statement."

The editor then proceeds to give garbled extracts from the debates in the Federal Convention, and adds his own weak attempts at argument to sustain his sweeping assertion. As the point made by me is one of some importance in the present aspect of political affairs, I ask the use of your almost universally read columns to spread my reply before the public. Analyze my statements and they will be found to consist of the following points:

1. The Slave-trade existed when the Declaration of Independence was made.

2. Virginia desired to have that trade suppressed.

3. "Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on."

4. No change was to be made in the Slave-trade provision in the Constitution prior to the year 1808.

These are the only matters stated as facts, and the truth of each and all, excepting that numbered two, is unqualifiedly denied by the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I might afford to leave the ignorance or mendacity of the editor of the TIMES to be judged of by the public intelligence as to the first statement made by me; but as I have before me the "Debates in the Federal Convention," from which he has made his quotations, I will simply refer him to the 3d volume of the *Madison Papers*, page 1,389, on which will be found Mr. SHERMAN'S (of Connecticut) statement—"As the States are now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, &c., he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it." In sustaining my position, numbered three and four, I shall cite not merely what was said by certain delegates from some of the States, but also what is far more pertinent to the argument—what the States did—what they voted for and ordained. That is to be taken as the highest evidence of what each State wished to record as its will and decision.

By reference to *Madison's Papers*, vol. 2, p. 1,226, the draft of a constitution will be found as reported by the Committee of Detail. It did not provide for a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. On this a debate sprang up. I quote from that debate the views of leading delegates:

Mr. L. MARTIN, of Maryland, proposed to vary article 7, section 4, so as to allow a prohibition or tax on the importation of slaves. (Vol. 3, p. 1,388.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every State import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of Slavery are considerations belonging to the States themselves. (Vol. 3, p. 1,389.)

Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, was for leaving the clause as it stands. (Vol. 3, p. 1,390.)

Col. MASON, of Virginia—He lamented that some of our Eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, embarked in this nefarious traffic. He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have the power to prevent the increase of Slavery. (3d vol., p. 1,390-1.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut—He said, however, that if it was to be considered in a moral light, we ought to go further, and free those already in the country. As slaves also multiply so fast in Virginia and Maryland that it is cheaper to raise than import them, whilst in the sickly rice swamps foreign supplies are necessary, if we go further than is urged, we shall be unjust towards South Carolina and Georgia. Let us not intermeddle. (3d vol., p. 1,391.)

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, thought the subject should be considered in a political light only. * * He remarked on the exemption of slaves from duty, whilst every other import was subjected to it, as an inequality that could not fail to strike the commercial sagacity of the Northern and Middle States. (3d vol., p. 1,394.)

Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clause on imports. These things may form a bargain among the Southern and Northern States. (3d vol., p. 1,395.)

The matter was committed. The Committee made report in substance as the section now stands in the Constitution, excepting that the Committee reported in favor of the year 1800.

Gen. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, moved to substitute 1808 for 1800. (3d vol., p. 1,427.)

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion.

Mr. MADISON, of Virginia—Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves.

On the motion, which passed on the affirmative, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and three other States, Aye. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, No. (3d vol., p. 1,427.)

The first part of the report was then agreed to as amended, as follows: The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Aye—7. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, No—4. (3d vol., pp. 1,428 and 1,429.)

The above extracts of opinions of leading Northern delegates, and the above-cited votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States, prove my statement numbered 3. It proves that the proposition for "prohibition" of the "importation or slaves" came from Maryland, and was warmly supported on moral grounds by Virginia, and that Connecticut immediately pronounced, "Let every State import what it pleases;" while Massachusetts ably seconded Connecticut, that it was "to be considered in a political light only, and at once suggested the exemption of imported slaves from duty, however "struck the commercial sagacity" of the North. He made it a subject for trade, not for moral speculations. Those extracts and votes also prove that when the Committee reported the year 1800 as the period within which the trade should not be prohibited, Massachusetts promptly seconded and acted with South Carolina in a successful effort to extend the time for the importation of slaves from Africa to the year 1808.

I now turn to the consideration of the fourth statement made by me, and I continue extracts from the debates in the Federal Convention:

Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider article 19, viz.: "On application of two thirds of the States in this Union for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose." He said: "Two thirds may obtain a Convention, a majority of which can bind the Union to innovations that may subvert the State Constitutions altogether."

On Mr. GERRY'S motion, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and six other States voted aye. (3d vol., p. 1,103-4-5.)

It being reconsidered, Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, said "he never could agree to give a power by which the articles relating to slaves might be altered by the States not interested in that property, and prejudiced against it." In order to obviate that objection, these words were added to the proposition—"Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the fourth and fifth sections of the seventh article." On this, which passed in the affirmative, the vote stood thus—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye. Delaware—No. New-Hampshire, divided.

These extracts and votes prove my fourth proposition or statement, and that after Massachusetts had seconded and voted for the section to extend the time for importation of slaves, she also called for the reconsideration of the article upon the mode of amending the Constitution, and voted for the clause that no amendment to be made should affect in any way the Slave-trade guaranty. I have nothing more to add. Having now corrected the hostile and malignant criticisms of two leading editors in the Black Republican cause, viz.: Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND—the first in my speech at Rochester, and the last in this letter, I leave the whole subject of those speeches to the judgment of an intelligent public. I may be permitted to observe, however, that I have not had an opportunity of correcting the reports which were made of them; and there are errors of style and statement in the reports which I should have been glad to have corrected.

Could those papers which have copied the TIMES article do me the justice to publish my reply, I should be gratified by that act of courtesy, while, at the same time, the cause of truth would be subserved.

Your obedient servant, W. L. YANCEY.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF M'GOUGH AND WIFE FOR MURDER—JURY NOT AGREED—SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge GOULD, the first trial was that of John McGough and his wife, Ann McGough, jointly indicted for the murder of David O'R

made at Special Term, Oct. 20, 1860, setting aside a judgment entered in the case March 28, 1860, by the General Term.

The principal question to be decided by the Court is, whether there was any irregularity in proceeding with the appeal, after the death of the appellant, and entering up a judgment as of date prior to the appellant's death by the respondent. Decision reserved.

J. O. Miller, for appellant; J. B. Garvin, for respondent.

Employer and Employe—A Commission Clerkship.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Judge Mullen.

Demarest vs. *Timpson*.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover a balance of salary due him for service rendered while in the employ of defendant. It appeared that defendant kept a store, carrying on chiefly a commission business. He employed plaintiff as a clerk in the store. These facts were conceded, the case turning on the question what plaintiff was entitled to receive. The plaintiff testified the agreement was, he was to have a salary of $60 per month; and, in addition, he was to have the privilege of buying goods, as he found opportunity in the market, to be sold at defendant's store; and the profits of these sales were to be equally divided between himself and the defendant. He also testified that a separate account was kept in the store of the purchases and sales made under this arrangement, and that defendant had paid $50 on account of the balance due him of the profits. It was admitted that the whole of the monthly salary of $60 had been paid.

The defendant testified that he engaged the plaintiff at a salary of $60—only that nothing whatever was said as to his making purchases or having half of profits on any branch of the business. He stated that he kept books of account of his purchases on his own account, distinct from the accounts of his commission business; but this was done merely for his own convenience, not under any arrangement with plaintiff. He also testified that the $50 spoken of by plaintiff was merely a loan, and not a payment.

One of plaintiff's fellow clerks testified to overhearing a conversation between plaintiff and defendant, in which the defendant admitted the terms of the engagement to be as stated by plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff, $221 56.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of the officers of the alleged slaver *Bric*, indicted for offences connected with her fitting out and service, Mr. Joachimssen, their counsel, moved this morning to quash the indictments against them. The motions were not fully argued, however, and it was finally arranged that counsel should hand in their points in the case to the Judge.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Thomas Spotten was now admitted. The testator gives $100 for the benefit of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $100 to the fund for the benefit of the superannuated Ministers of the Diocese of New-York. The residue of his estate he gives to his family and relatives.

Verdict.

Joseph W. Curtis et al. vs. *J. W. Lyman et al.*—This was reported in the Times of the 22d inst. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Chas. O'Conor and W. B. Leeds for plaintiffs; Van Cott & Buckham, Smales & Green for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Gould, J.—*White et al.* vs. *Munroe et al.*—Order to produce original invoice received by defendants on sworn copies thereof granted. Costs to abide event.

Leonard, J.—*Ackroyd* vs. *Ackroyd*.—Motion granted; $10 costs to defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, con.	97	300 Harlem Railroad	15¾
35,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	80	50 do s10	15¾
4,000 do	80¾	200 do b60	16
1,000 Virginia 6s	81	25 Harlem R. pref	37
2,000 California 7s, '66	95	15 Stonington R	70
27,000 Missouri 6s	71	50 Reading Railroad	35¼
5,000 do	71¼	550 do	36
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	240 Mich. Cen. R	52
1,000 Bud. R. 2d m. b.	80	50 do s10	52
6,000 Har. R. 1st M	91	50 do b10	52¼
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b	46	30 do	52¾
1,000 do s10	46¾	50 do b10	53
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	86¾	1000 Mich. So. & N.Ia. R	15¾
5,000 do	86	100 do s15	15
5,000 do	85½	300 La Crosse & Mil. R	13½
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. R.	16	50 N. J. Central R	105
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs	71	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	34
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	45	150 do	33¾
1,000 do	46	50 do	33¾
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	19	200 do	33
5,000 do	18¾	140 do	32½
5,000 do	18	100 do b10	32½
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. b	89	250 do	32½
40 Bank of New-York	90	55 Panama Railroad	114
25 Bank of Commerce	93	50 do	114¾
6 Market Bank	102	268 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58¾
3 Corn Ex. Bank	99	100 do b10	58¾
20 Pens. Canal Co	77	275 do	58¾
95 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77	450 do	58¾
10 Wyoming V. C. Co.	64¾	50 do b10	58¾
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	88	50 do b30	58¾
50 do	87¾	25 do s10	58
400 N. Y. Central R.	76¾	100 do s30	58
300 do b10	76¾	300 do	57¾
300 do	76¾	100 do b30	57¾
100 do	76¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R	10
1100 do	76¾	100 do	9¾
900 do s30	76	100 Gal. & Chic. R. s30	65
200 do s10	76¾	365 do	65¾
200 do s3	76¾	25 do	65¾
100 do s3	76¾	100 do s15	65¾
10 Erie Railroad	39¾	50 do b60	66
200 do	39¾	400 do	65¾
100 do b15	31	150 do s10	65¾
100 do	39¾	300 do s15	65¾
50 do	31	150 do	65
150 Hudson Riv. R. b10	47	250 do s10	65
100 do s30	46¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b10	29¼
200 do	47	100 do b30	29¼
100 do b15	47	100 do b15	29
150 do s5	47	150 do	29
100 do s10	47	100 do b10	29
50 do b30	47¾	500 do s30	28¾
200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	55	50 do	28¾
do s15	54¾	150 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	71
do b15	55	50 do	71

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, con.	97	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	15¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	71	50 do	15¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	80	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10	33¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	80	50 do	33¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	86¾	100 Chic., B. & Q. R. s30	70
1,000 do	86¾	50 do	72
5,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	48	80 Panama R.	115½
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 2 m	18	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58¾
10 Bk. of Commerce	92	50 do	59
10 Bank of New-York	90	50 do s10	59
5 Dr. State of N. Y.	93	50 do	59
10 Bel. & Hud. C. Co.	88	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	66
40 do	88¾	50 do	66¾
36 Mad. Riv. R.	46¾	850 do	66¾
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	77	100 do	66¾
50 do b10	76¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b10	29¾
50 do	76¾	250 do	29¾
50 do s30	76¾	50 do	29¾
100 Erie Railroad s10	39¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s30	55¾
100 do	31	100 do	55¾
300 Harlem Railroad	15¾	200 do	56
200 do s15	15¾	200 do s30	56
200 Harlem R. Pref. s15	35¾	100 do	56¾
200 Reading R. b10	36	125 Del., L. & W. R.	80
100 Mich. Cen. R.	53¾	25 N. J. Central R.	105¾
50 do b10	54		

Friday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Bank policy of Wednesday night is amply vindicated to-day. The movement of meeting a crisis by expansion is crowned by immediate, almost instantaneous, relief and success. The pledge of and to the Bank Association has been faithfully kept by all the heavy Banks that held their Discount sessions yesterday and to-day, and the Merchants are, in many instances, astonished by the readiness and freedom of, accommodation. We have reason to believe that in nine or ten of the leading Banks in the Street, this forenoon, about $6,000,000 Discounts were registered, against $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 maturing paper within the three days over which the semi-weekly action of the Directors extends. And in reference to specie we have to repeat our report of yesterday that the depositors at Bank have *not* helped themselves to the common stock of Specie to which they were invited, in case they entertain the slightest distrust of the whole Association going through the crisis, by the action of Wednesday night. We have information to the effect that in the last three days, including this day, the demands for Specie, of every nature, have been less by one-half than the draughts made upon the Banks on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. And that the six days altogether will show on the next Bank return a comparatively moderate reduction from the previous average. Without having the means at hand for an exact computation of the figures, we should say that the crisis has been met and successfully passed without the loss of five ℔ cent. of the Specie reserve in Bank, from the dissatisfaction or distrust of the depositors. At the same time we are prepared to believe that if the action of the Associated Banks had been less prompt or in the direction of curtailment of discounts, instead of expansion, the week would not have passed over without general suspension of payments. The depositors would have made common cause with the debtors at Bank, as in October, 1857. And the whole Press and the public would have advised and justified it as the alternative to prolonged financial agony.

The case—or, at all events, comfort—in Money among most of the merchants is well established by what has been done to-day in the direction of relief. And our Bankers have the further satisfaction this afternoon of learning, through the telegraph, that the Boston Banks have determined to save their own credit and the Country Banks of New-England by the same process. Discounts outside of Bank also tend to more moderate rates, and the calculation seems to be on the Street that nearly all the prime short paper on the market is likely in the course of next week to be absorbed at about the Bank terms, say from 7 to 9 ℔ cent., although still quoted 10 to 12 ℔ cent.

The next Bank return will not, of course, reflect by the official *average* of Loans and Discounts, for the week, anything near the *actual* expansion. It is possible that through an estimate from the Clearing-house Committee, if they should deem it right to communicate it to the Press, we shall be able, by Monday afternoon, to know the probable sum total under discount at the close of the week. It is a new thing on the Street, and a complete reversal of certain favorite theories heretofore current, that the strength and security of the Bank movement are found to rest upon the expansion of Loans and Discounts upon legitimate trade paper, whether in seasons of pressure or prosperity, rather than the mere show of Specie beyond the immediate demand in regulating the Exchanges with Europe and the Cotton ports of the South. Both being now in our favor, the fact is patent that this great commercial community care infinitely less for the sum total of Gold which is kept idle, or for mere show in the vaults of the Banks, than for their ability *and united disposition* to aid the Merchants and Traders of New-York to conduct their business with promptness, with confidence, and with reasonable facility.

The Foreign Exchanges move more steadily, but at low figures. It seems doubtful whether the restored ease in Money will materially increase the trade demand on London and Paris. It may enable the Bankers to hold their balances on the other side, and fresh purchases of bills at low prices, for an improved market hereafter; but the importers are evidently easy in their remittances, while on the other hand, the export movements of Grain and Cotton for the next few months are likely to create an unusually heavy amount of Exchange. The hope is indulged by most of our Bankers and Merchants here that they may not draw any heavy sums of Gold from England, to the detriment of the prices on that side, of our great staples, especially as the Gold is not needed here, and would most probably soon return, as it did at the crisis of 1857, to the points of more substantial service—London and Paris. Merchant bills are quoted to-day at 100@102, and Bankers 103@104 ℔ cent. The mail goes to-morrow by the *Bremen*, screw steamer, for Southampton and Bremen.

The Stock Exchange continues very much excited, and prices have run wild to-day, as through most of the week, according to the feverish impulses of speculation. The turn has been upward since yesterday forenoon, and at the close, this afternoon, the market for Railway Shares manifests great buoyancy, mainly on account of the action of the Banks and the assurance which it affords that neither they nor the merchants are to be overwhelmed by the events at the South and West, and the suspension, yesterday, of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Banks. We cannot better, or in briefer terms, describe the effect upon the market than to quote the last sales, this afternoon, in comparison with the sales of Wednesday forenoon before it was known what course of action or unanimity of purpose would be arrived at by the New-York Banks:

	Wed.	Frid.		Wed.	Frid.
Federal fives	95	97	Panama	108	113
Tennessees	75	80½	Galena	56	67
Virginias	78	80½	Toledo	25	30
Missouris	68¾	71¾	Rock Island	50½	56¾
N. Y. Central	70¾	78½	Quincy	63	72½
Erie	25¾	31½	Delaware	83	88
Hudson	40	47¾	Illinois Central	51½	60¼
Harlem	13½	15½	Ill. Cent. Bonds	85	87½
Reading	32¼	36¾	Pacific Mail	71	80½
Mich. Central	45	55½	Mich. Central 8s	86	88
Mich. Guarant'd	26	34¾	M. South. seconds	46	48

The following are the closing rates for currency this afternoon at the Banking-office of Messrs Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-street:

	Discount.
New-York State and New-England	—@ ¼
East Jersey	—@ 1
West Jersey and Philadelphia	—@ 5
Maryland and Pennsylvania Country	6@ 8
Canada	—@ 3
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	5@ 5
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri	—@15
Virginia, N. Carolina, Alabama and Georgia	—@15
Louisiana	—@ 6
South Carolina	—@20

The rates are still unsettled. Philadelphia Exchange ranged to-day 3@5 ℔ cent. discount.

Merchants having paper to collect East, West and South, will find Adams' Express Company a prompt and reliable medium. Their advertisement appears in our paper.

The following was the day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$165,153 33
Total payments	443,864 62
Total balance	4,278,169 18

The receipts include $50,000 for customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$344,222	$811,988	$941,718
Thrown on Market	423,277	684,930	648,751
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$54,302,649	$102,727,245	$95,015,348
Thrown on Market	62,120,495	102,139,307	94,469,891

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	428	$205,905	202	$71,597	90	$37,676
Mf. of Cot'n	3,454	97,560	347	80,276	10	5,048
Mf. of Silk	236	197,738	34	34,556	13	10,057
Mf. of Flax	718	114,972	809	124,211	15	2,214
Miscellan's	176	68,755	19	5,749	93	786
Total	5,535	$624,930 316,788	1,501	$516,789	167	$57,821 624,930
Total entered		$941,718	Total marketed			$648,751

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, says:

"We are unable to report any special change in Money matters, but still think the mercantile demand rather limited. But such paper as appears goes with difficulty, and at very high rates. The Banks range from nothing to a mere trifle, in the way of discounting. The aggregate of Specie, this morning, shows a further loss of $223,000. The total holding was $3,980,000. The Limitation Law works badly, and it would be a good idea financially for the Banks as a body to disregard it. There is no penalty attached. By so doing and by receiving Bank bills for Clearing-House balances, to a limited amount, our Banks could discount two gmillions, and, thereby do much for the relief of the market until the receipt of Gold from England."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, thus notices the subject of the specie suspension in that city:

"A comparison of views was made, when it was ascertained that the Banks, generally, and without an exception, were in excellent condition, and able to stand even a serious run for several days; and it was finally determined that no immediate suspension should take place, but that an adjourned and more formal meeting should be held at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, the Banks opened their doors as usual, and paid all their obligations in coin.

At about 11 o'clock, however, a report was circulated that one of our oldest and most respectable institutions had determined not to pay checks of larger amounts than five hundred dollars in coin. This was at first discredited, but on making inquiry in the proper quarter we found it to be a fact, and immediately one or two of the smaller institutions imitated the example. Meanwhile the excitement increased, and the run became general on all of the city banks. Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the various banks in the city lost in coin over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, without any decided abatement in the demand.

"At 12 o'clock, a special meeting of the Board of Bank Presidents was held at the Clearing-House, when every Bank in the city was represented. A long, dispassionate, but earnest discussion took place, when it was finally determined that the interests of the community demanded a suspension, and a motion to that effect was carried by a large majority.

This occurred about 1 o'clock, and immediately thereafter the suspension became general. Little or no excitement was produced—and as far as we could ascertain, the policy was deemed wise and prudent under the circumstances."

The *North American* says:

"The reasons for this suspension at this time are in no danger of misconstruction or mistake: it was solely to prevent mischief to business interests. Derangement of exchanges and failure to receive remittances were embarrassing merchants quite enough, without such crippling of the banks as a single day's run on them for specie would effect. While able to pay all their liabilities, they would not be justified in contracting their accommodations, and withholding loans, as they must do if brought face to face with a blind and guilty—for such it is—rush upon them for specie for every dollar of deposits and notes.

As to legalizing the present suspension, we trust it will not be thought necessary to act before the regular meeting of the Legislature in January. The suspension itself may not last two weeks, and it certainly cannot last long. The moment that the strain of interrupted exchange and remittance from the South is released, the banks will have no occasion to continue the present protection. Probably before the Legislature could be called together in special session, the entire trouble will disappear, and we therefore think no further action should be taken at present."

Wednesday's issue of the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following reference to local financial movements:

"As might be expected, we have had to-day a decidedly feverish money market. The action of our city banks in throwing out seven of the Illinois banks took most people by surprise, and produced a panic among those least able to bear it. During the afternoon laboring men and servant girls have besieged our banking offices anxiously changing their Illinois and Wisconsin currency for gold at 10 ℔ cent. discount. The first breath of distrust is sure to drive them in droves to convert their bills into coin at any sacrifice. It is one of the most unpleasant things possible to see this class of people fleeced out of the proceeds of their honest toil.

Exchange was sold rather more freely by some of the bankers to customers at 5@6 ℔ cent. premium; 6@10 ℔ cent. was paid in the street and by outsiders. Buying rate 4¾@5 ℔ cent. Some of the banks buy and sell at the same figure. We presume the high rates now offering will soon increase the supply. Gold—buying at 5@8 ℔ cent., selling at 10 ℔ cent. and firm."

Referring to the advance in the Bank of England rate of Discount, the London *Daily News* of the 9th inst. says:

"The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, raised their *minimum* rate of discount from 4 ℔ cent., at which it was fixed on the 24th of May, to 4½. The measure had been fully anticipated, and therefore produced little effect. In many quarters there is an impression that it might have been adopted with advantage at an earlier period. Other persons would have preferred seeing the rate raised at once to 5 ℔ cent. On all hands, however, the Bank movement to-day is approved of, as a step in the right direction. That it will do more than interpose a very slight check to the efflux of gold is not to be expected. The required supplies of food must be imported, and the adverse balance thus occasioned must be redressed. All that can be done is to contract within the narrowest limits the flow of British capital abroad for other purposes; and this an advance in the value of money here will partially accomplish. The opinion is still generally entertained, however, that the rates will ere long rise higher. The supplies of Australian gold are inadequate to the demand, and those of American have almost ceased. The depression of the American Exchanges will be prolonged, should the panic in the New-York Stock market result in the transfer of any considerable amount of American securities to this country.

At the Bank of England, after yesterday's pressure, which was of course aggravated by the anticipation of an advance in the rate, the demand to day was moderate. In the general market the terms for the best short bills may be considered about 4½ ℔ cent., but higher rates were required for long periods.

The rise in the Bank rate of discount has been followed by an advance of ⅛ to ¼ ℔ cent. in the Funds. The monthly settlement, fixed for this day, shows that there have been of late a number of *bona fide* investments in Consols, in anticipation, no doubt, of the January dividend. The supply of New and Reduced Three ℔ Cent. stock, on the other hand, is ample. The rate for loans on these stocks was consequently 3 ℔ cent. to-day, whilst that for loans on Consols up to the 5th December was only ½. A rise on the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the more cheerful feeling exhibited this afternoon, which extended to some of the other departments of the Stock Exchange, British and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares closed better. Canadian, however, exhibit little recovery, and American were severely depressed.

The rates allowed for deposits by the various financial establishments have been raised ½ ℔ cent., in consequence of the movement of the Bank. All the joint-stock banks now allow 3½ ℔ cent., (except that the London and Westminster gives only 2½ for sums below £500.) The Lombard-street discount houses and the National Discount Company give 3½ ℔ cent. for money 'at call,' and 3¾ 'at notice.'"

Prices of Consols—week ending Nov. 9.

	For Money.			For Account.		
	Opt.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	3	92⅞	93 1-16	93 1-16	92⅞	93 1-16	93 1-16
Mon.	5	92⅞	93⅛	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	93⅛
Tues.	6	93	93⅛	93⅛	93	93¼	93⅛
Wed.	7	93	93⅜	93⅜	93	93⅜	93⅜
Thur.	8	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Fri.	9	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, this afternoon, brings the response from London on American Securities to the first unfavorable turn of the New-York market immediately pending the Presidential election. Of course, prices are lower for Illinois Central, Erie, &c. The latest quotations are as follows:

United States 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868	98	@100
Do. do. 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1871	94	@ 94¼
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 6 ℔ cent. sterling bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5's	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ℔ cent. Union Bank bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5's	85	@ 87
do. do. bonds 1877	84	@ 86
South Carolina 5 ℔ cent. bonds	86	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. bonds	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1886	83½	@ 84
Do. 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1888	81	@ 83
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ cent. b's 1860 (freelands)	—	@ —
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage b's	86½	@ 87½
Do. 6 ℔ cent. bonds	86	@ 87
Do. Railroad shares	31	@ 29 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	91	@ 92
Do. do. shares	58	@ 60
New-York Central 6s	95	@ 96
Do. do. 7s, 1864	94	@ 95
Do. do. shares	73	@ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge	94	@ 95
Do. do. 2d mtge	89	@ 91
Do. do. 3d mtge	82	@ 84 ex.
Do. do. shares	29	@ 31
Do do. 7 ℔ cent	—	@ —
Panama Railroad bonds	100	@102
Do do. 2d mortgage	100	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage	90	@ 91

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 7th of September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,968,172	Increase	£811,863
Other Deposits	13,114,951	Decrease	624,682
Rest	168,580	Increase	29,615
Gov't Securities	9,490,273	Unchanged	
Other Securities	19,968,649	Increase	210,423
Notes unemploy'd	6,429,370	Increase	70,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,206,070, being a decrease of £297,560; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,897,085, showing a decrease of £230,785, when compared with the preceding return.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Nov. f.	c.	Oct. f.	c.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Ditto, New	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857)	1,510,527	65	1,510,527	65
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
New Reserve	9,125,000	0	9,125,000	0
Do. in landed property	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation	757,415,025	0	748,416,375	0
Bank-notes to order	6,515,370	0	7,859,847	15
Re-coup's payable at sight	10,076,752	0	11,172,837	0
Treasury account current				
creditor	133,342,637	80	118,694,483	90
Sundry accounts current	175,654,877	49	179,475,792	15
Do. with branch banks	34,358,265	0	33,304,183	0
Dividends payable	811,410	75	984,183	75
Discounts, sundry interests,	4,084,644	33	3,038,365	60
Commission on deposits	9,257,705	65	7,186,527	17
Rediscounted the last six months	1,216,446	20	1,216,446	20
Surplus on bills overdue	4,276,871	31	7,124,280	3
Sundries				
Total	1,347,124,333	32	1,329,353,607	74

CREDITOR.

	Nov. f.	c.	Oct. f.	c.
Cash in hand	114,984,723	19	117,996,064	53
Cash in the branch Banks	319,580,864	0	342,751,991	0
Commercial bills overdue	987,049	48	3,087,227	72
Commercial bills discounted not yet due	261,612,587	24	237,998,033	86
Do. in the branch Banks	301,788,629	0	261,974,095	0
Advanced on deposit bull'n	4,927,660	0	5,643,760	0
Do. by the branch Banks	2,073,900	0	2,333,500	0
Do. on French pub. securt's	27,126,800	0	26,922,900	0
Do. by the branch Banks	15,965,700	0	15,573,200	0
Do. on railway securities	49,243,900	0	48,194,200	0
Do. by the branch Banks	32,049,260	0	31,542,400	0
Do. on Credit Foncier scrip	647,900	0	624,200	0
Do. on branch Banks' scrip	423,850	0	480,250	0
Do. to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	0
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Do. deposits	51,708,940	58	51,708,940	58
Hotel and furn. of Bank	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Landed prop. of branch bks.	6,195,366	0	6,196,741	0
Expenses of management	1,899,920	85	1,498,516	72
Sundries	1,907,246	29	1,865,017	38
Rentes Immobilisées (law of June 9, 1857)	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Total	1,347,124,333	32	1,329,353,607	74

Commercial News by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount on the 8th inst., from 4 to 4½ ℔ cent., had no effect on the Funds. Consols were very firm on that day and advanced ¼ ℔ cent. On the 9th the market was very steady at the advance, and Consols closed at 93¼@¾ for Money, and 93⅝@¾ for account.

The demand for Money was moderate, but only the very best paper was taken in the open market below the advanced Bank rate of 4½ ℔ cent. On the 9th the inquiry was rather more brisk.

The Bank of England returns show a further diminution in Bullion of £230,788.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 10—A. M.

Cotton—The *Broker's Circular* says: "An extraordinary speculative demand set in on the afternoon of Friday last, and the sales on that day were unusually extensive, not less than 30,000 bales, about two-thirds on speculation. On Saturday there was even greater excitement owing to a report that the quotation for middling was 12¼c. at New-Orleans (said to have been received ℔ *Vanderbilt*,) and some very high prices were obtained for the current qualities of American, the sales reaching about 25,000 bales, including 15,000 on speculation and for export, closing at very extreme rates. When the *Africa* arrived on Monday it was at once seen that the report of the great advance at New-Orleans was far beyond the reality, and a pause immediately ensued, with some reaction upon the high prices paid on Saturday; since then, however, the market has been surprisingly steady, but not at the previous extreme quotations. American descriptions, compared with Friday last, are about ⅛d. @ ¼d. dearer for all the current qualities. Brazil, Surats and all other Cottons, are also dearer. The week's business has been 95,470 bales, including 41,000 on speculation and 8,000 for export. The sales, yesterday, were about 10,000 or 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The market closed firm at the following official quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	7d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 23, 1860.

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1 lot adj., running through from Broadway to 10th-av., with buildings, $5,925.
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1 lot adj. running through from Broadway to 10th-av., with buildings, $4,650.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—A REGULAR FIX.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—THE LOAN OF A LOVER—THE RENDEZVOUS—A LESSON OF THE HEART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP—ROAD TO RUIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—NORA CRINA—THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional suspensions which we have to report this morning are those of the two Banks in Trenton, New-Jersey, the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Bank, and the long-established private banking-house of SAMUEL HARRIS & SONS, in Baltimore. Relative to the secession movements, there is very little new of importance. Our advices partake of much the same character as heretofore. As an indication of the condition of sentiment in Georgia, a series of resolutions offered in the Legislature are telegraphed, which insist, as the condition of the State remaining in the Union, upon the repeal of those laws in the Northern States, nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and the enactment of laws by Congress, enabling Southern men to carry their Slaves into the Territories. Retaliatory measures against the North, it seems, have already commenced, and the first demonstrations made are against the free negroes who visit Southern ports in the capacity of sailors. A dispatch from Savannah states that six have been taken from one vessel at that port, and three from another at Fernandina, Fla., and conveyed to parts unknown. The refusal of South Carolina to assent to the proposition of Virginia and other Southern States, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of discussing calmly the question of secession, is severely commented upon by the Virginia journals. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the South Carolinians are altogether too fast in their proposal to drag all the Slave States after, them whether they are inclined to go or not. A significant commentary upon the outcry against the North for refusing to enforce the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, may be found in the fact that two Deputy Marshals arrived in Richmond on Wednesday from New-York, having in their custody a runaway from Kentucky, whom they took measures to deliver to his master. A dispatch from Norfolk states that Gov. WISE has offered his services to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in case they are not wanted by Virginia. Some people may consider this an indication that the report relative to his insanity was very near the truth. From South Carolina, we have a reiteration of the assertion that a prominent military man has offered the services of himself and his command to Gov. GIST, in case any fighting is to be done. The name is not given, but the individual may be sufficiently indicated by the statement that he is a distinguished graduate of West Point, and that his father has been a Captain in the United States Army.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later. The most important feature in the news will be found in the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and the Count DE PERSIGNY, delivered on the 9th inst. at the Lord Mayor of London's grand civic entertainment. The French Ambassador rejoiced at the continuance of friendly relations between England and France, and maintained that the Emperor had faithfully observed the programme of peace he had laid down during his visit to London. Lord PALMERSTON, in returning thanks on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, spoke of the general prospects of peace as being "at all events satisfactory." He complimented the Emperor of the French for the "sagacity" he had displayed in coöperating with Her Majesty's Government in the great work of extending commercial intercourse between the two countries, and expressed a hope that while the commercial treaty would tend to cement still more closely the alliance between England and France, it would have the effect of inducing other crowned heads to lend themselves to an enterprise which contained "the secret elements of peace." Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord BROUGHAM, were also among the speakers of the evening. From Italy we receive the announcement that GARIBALDI'S Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies had formally terminated, the result of the peoples votes having been officially communicated to VICTOR EMANUEL by GARIBALDI and his Ministers, and an act of annexation having been framed. GARIBALDI had left Naples for his Island home. There is said to exist a menacing dissatisfaction throughout the Hungarian and German provinces of Austria.

Advices from California to the 10th of November are received, by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph last evening. The full returns of the State had been received by telegraph at San Francisco, and indicate the success of Mr. LINCOLN by a plurality of between one and two thousand over Mr. DOUGLAS. The total vote of the State will not vary far from 115,000. The weather continued fine, and trade was steady.

The Investigating Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to examine into the management of the Central Park, concluded their testimony in relation to the subject yesterday. The evidence taken during the last two days, like that taken at the former session of the Committee, tends to vindicate the present management of the Park from the attacks of its enemies.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday occupied the entire day in the trial of McGOUGH and his wife for the murder of O'RORKE. JAMES T. BRADY was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners. Up to a late hour the jury had not agreed. In the General Sessions, Ex-Alderman WILSON was fined six cents for an assault and battery, and several cases of minor importance were disposed of. SAMUEL LEVY was convicted of receiving stolen goods, on the testimony of the burglar who stole them. At General Term of the Supreme Court, it was ordered that the students of Columbia College Law School—also of the University—be admitted to practice upon the filing of the *remittur* in the case of each Institution. In the Surrogate's Court the will of THOMAS SPOTTEN was admitted, giving a benefice of $100 to superannuated ministers, and the same amount to the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Banks, yesterday, discounted to their dealers six or eight millions dollars, or double the amount of paper maturing at the close of the week. Money is consequently easy to most of the merchants, and the general pressure materially mitigated. Stocks are higher, New-York Central 78½ ₱ cent. at the close, and the Share list generally quite buoyant. Exchange on England 100@102 for Merchant, and 103@104 for Bankers' bills.

Flour and Wheat were in fair request at advanced prices. Corn was less sought after and was cheaper. Cotton was in moderate demand at previous rates. A less active inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco. Raisins, Hemp, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Beeswax, Coffee, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Whisky was dearer. The freight engagements were less extensive.

Feeding the Political Panic.

The President's organ, the *Constitution*, is determined that the excitement at the South shall not flag for lack of fuel. Its columns are filled every day with demonstrations of the identity between the Republicans and Abolitionists. Senator TRUMBULL'S speech is the red rag which it is just now flouting in the face of the excited and angry South. "*All that the South has ever feared*, all that the Democracy have indicated as the consequences of LINCOLN'S election," says the *Constitution*, "is here specifically proclaimed by one speaking confessedly in behalf of the President elect." That this assertion is utterly untrue, no one who has read that speech needs to be informed. Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech contained nothing whatever that could warrant any such inference,—and it is only by the grossest and most wanton perversions of his language that any such interpretation can be put upon it.

Now what can be the motive for such a course on the part of the *Constitution*? Is that journal fearful that the excitement of the South may be allayed before it has done its fatal work? Is the President's organ apprehensive that the rash advocates of instant disunion may be induced to pause and wait for clearer developments of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, before plunging the country into the horrors of civil war? The *Herald's* incendiary policy we can understand. It lives upon excitement. It thrives by feeding the baser passions and arousing the angry sentiments of the community. It stimulates curiosity for the sake of ministering to it. Its element is excitement, turmoil, alarm and confusion—anything to make itself sought after or talked about, no matter at what expense to the business or peace of the community. But the *Constitution* rests upon no such basis. By its position, as the special organ of the Government, it is the leading political journal of the country. It has access to every part of the Union, and is supposed to command the confidence of the general public.

Now, why should such a paper evince such an eager and intense anxiety to stir up to still greater rage, flames which already threaten to involve the whole land in their sweeping and remorseless fury? What interests can prompt it to so reckless and so fatal a course? The *Constitution* must know very well that it is fear of the Republican administration,—fear that it will prove hostile to their rights and regardless of their interests,—that has aroused the Southern States to their present pitch of excitement. Every Republican who appreciates the importance of the crisis and seeks the welfare of the country, has anxiously sought to allay these apprehensions,—to convince the South that their fears were groundless, and to induce them at all events to give the new Administration a fair trial, and judge it by its acts instead of their own apprehensions. But the *Constitution* steadily and remorselessly counteracts all such assurances, and warns the South to put no faith in them. Does that paper desire to hurry the South over the precipice of disunion? Is it in favor of immediate and unconditional secession? It affects to repel such an imputation. But we know no other way of explaining the incendiary policy which it has seen fit to adopt.

The conservative Democrats, who have no sympathy with disunion, and who desire above all that the peace of the country should be preserved, are constantly calling upon the Republicans to reassure the public mind as to the conservative principles and purposes of the Republican Party. Of what avail are such assurances in the face of the constant and persevering misrepresentations of the leading Democratic organs? Every promise the Republicans can give,—every suggestion they offer tending to conciliation,—every pledge of their elected President and every declaration of conservatism on the part of their most prominent and influential organs, are scouted as delusive and insincere; and the Southern Disunionists are exhorted not to desist for a moment from their work, on account of any hopes they may hold out.

Under such circumstances, the Republicans are utterly powerless to allay the storm. The Democratic presses have resolved to neutralize all their efforts, and to blow into still greater fury the roaring wrath of the Southern States. We are driven to the conclusion that they are themselves either in favor of disunion, and prefer it to giving the Republican Administration a fair chance with the country,—or else that they have not the slightest faith in the reality and sincerity of the disunion movement.

A New Feature of Secession.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which is the organ of the most advanced section of the Disunionists of South Carolina, scouts the scheme of a Southern Convention,—and is particularly indignant at the idea of going into conference with Virginia and other frontier States on the subject of secession. Here is what it has to say upon that subject:

"Virginia may now call, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized in the estimation of the South; and *no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would go into a conference with her.* She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the Southern States in order to bring them down to the level of her fatal Union policy. *Virginia and the other Frontier States may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States.* They are not expected to aid the Cotton States in protecting themselves and redeeming their liberties. They will practically aid the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the South an acquiescence in the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Southern States, however, will disregard their counsel. They want *no Conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution and complete the organization of a Southern Confederacy.* They intend to secede from the Union and construct a Union amongst themselves, and will be glad to find Virginia and the other Border States in counsel with them *after this great revolution.*"

There is something well worthy of attention in this extraordinary language. It proves that there is some purpose at the bottom of this secession movement, with which the "Frontier States" are not expected to sympathize; something on which they are not considered reliable. What is it?

Hitherto it has been urged that disunion was necessary for the protection of Slavery from Northern interference. But Virginia and the other Frontier States are the only States exposed to that interference. South Carolina is completely protected from it by its distance, and by the fact that these very States lie between her and the predicted danger. The refusal to return fugitive slaves is urged as the reason. But these very frontier States are the only ones that suffer any practical loss from that source. Why, then, are they to be allowed no voice in the redress of wrongs, of which they suffer by far the heaviest weight? Why is it that the Gulf States, and South Carolina chief among them, assume the exclusive control of this disunion movement, refuse contemptuously and insultingly to go into Conference with Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland or Tennessee upon it, and only grant them their gracious permission to join the Southern Confederacy, after they shall have established it upon their own basis, and in a shape to suit themselves? What is the explanation of this extraordinary decree of exclusion?

It may be found in the fact that the policy upon which South Carolina and the Gulf States intend to base their new Confederacy, is one with which the Frontier States can have no sympathy, and which they will defeat if admitted into the new Convention. They intend to reopen for themselves the *African Slave-trade*,—and they know very well that not one of the Frontier States would countenance that policy for a single moment. Virginia would oppose it now as strenuously as she did in the Convention which framed the Constitution. And in the face of her hostility, backed as it would be by a majority of the Southern States, there would be great danger of its failure. And this would involve the defeat of the leading practical object for which disunion is desired.

We shall hear a good deal more of this matter before the secession movement reaches its consummation.

The Union of the Italian People.

Had any man ventured ten years since to predict the consolidation of Italian liberty by the spontaneous action of the Italian people, he would have been regarded as a madman or a fool. Those who most keenly felt the impossibility of the situation created for Italy by the Holy Alliance, never questioned for a moment the diplomatic doctrine that the relief of this anomalous condition of things must come from Cabinets and Ministers, and could not be anticipated from the popular brain and heart. Centuries of alienation and estrangement, resulting from dynastic intrigues and from commercial rivalries, were supposed to have molded the various branches of the Italian family each into a separate people, fixed and defined within bounds of local tradition, and marked by local qualities of character so absolute and unconquerable that no one could reasonably look to see them abrogated from within. The Genoese, the "Yankees of Italy," were thus held to be forever irreconcilable with their nearest neighbors of Piedmont, and the Venetian seemed to have as little of natural sympathy with the Neapolitan as the Chinese has with the Sikh, or the Pole with the Portuguese. MAZZINI himself, that hero of the impracticable, hailed the prospect of Italian unity with enthusiasm, mainly because he saw no way to it save over the ruins of all existing organizations in the Peninsula. His notion of a regenerated Italy began with conspiracy against the only Italian Government which deserved or received the respect of mankind, and it was his life's consummate purpose to sweep down from the Alps to the Trinacrian Sea every form of authority, so to reconstitute from the heights of the Roman Capitol an ideal and absolute Republic—a new bottle for the old wine of his race.

More rational, just and patient friends of Italy were hardly less diffident of the Italian race and its capacity. The Emperor of the French himself, to whose clear head and resolute heart Europe owes to-day the progressive annihilation of all her most perplexing problems, could conceive of no other regenerated Italy than the Italy of his Italian Confederation. He could not believe that the sentiment of race and the practical recognition of the value of united and efficient national action could be hoped for from any body of men less conservative than the cabinets of half-a-dozen small Italian powers would naturally be.

Count CAVOUR, VICTOR EMANUEL, and GARIBALDI, the head, the heart, and the arm of the new Italy, saw all this differently. They believed in the Italian people, and rested upon them for the unity of Italy. To put aside all obstacles to the frank expression of the popular will was their simple policy for the reconstruction of their national household. First in the Northern Duchies, then in the Central Legations, then in the far provinces of the passionate South, Italy spoke thus to her sons. And with how magnificent a response! Not even in staid and sagacious Sardinia has the popular instinct answered more clearly and gravely to the supreme appeal, than in those sections of Italy which were commonly believed to be the most utterly dead to the practical impulses of liberty. Forty years of Bourbon despotism have not made blind the eyes, nor tamed the hearts of Calabria and Naples, of Sicily and Apulia. With a voice as of many waters the mountaineers of the Abruzzi echo back the simple demand of the citizens of Palermo for independence and for union. All local differences subside, all local passions disappear in the presence of the nation's ordeal of liberty. Italy enslaved through thirteen centuries, once more hails an Italian King as the symbol and head of an Italian race.

SUNDAY THEATRES.—Our Civil and Criminal Courts have numerous cases on their calendars arising under the recent act against Sunday theatricals. As they come to trial the motive for resistance becomes apparent in the fact that the German theatres depend on their Sunday receipts to make up the losses of the week—the income on that day being equal to that of all the other days. The lager-beer interest is involved in the same measure in perpetuating the abuse. These two interests are united in the Association formed for the avowed purpose of resisting and overthrowing the law. Perhaps they might accomplish their object, were the matter left solely with our Criminal Courts. But, happily, the law provides adequate civil penalties; and the whole system of dramatic performances on Sunday has already been suppressed by the intervention of the higher Courts.

In the cases of the Stadt and Volks Theatres, injunction orders were violated; the parties were arrested and fined $200 and $250 for contempt, and the injunction made perpetual. On an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, the constitutionality of the law, as pronounced by Judge BONNEY, was affirmed. In another case, Judge HOFFMAN has decided the law to be constitutional. Five other suits for violating the Theatre license law are pending; the parties have taken out and paid for licenses, and have abandoned their Sunday performances; and some other small concerns have given up the business altogether, lest they should find themselves in the clutches of the law.

LINDENMULLER, the immortal founder of the "German Shaker Association," after a sturdy resistance of Police authorities and Grand Juries, succumbed a month ago before an injunction order of the Supreme Court, and has relinquished his theatricals altogether; and intends "to elevate men to become noble citizens of the universe" by some other process—probably a lager-beer saloon, pure and simple.

Various expedients are resorted to for evading the law by some of the proprietors, but we are told that they are unsuccessful financially, and meet with little favor among the mass of the Germans. Indeed, the better portion of that community are scandalized by the attitude of the men who have been prominent in the raid upon the laws and customs of this country. A group of this class were discussing the matter in the Court-room on Monday, and one of them asserted that respectable Germans had removed from the Tenth Ward to escape the influence of association with those men, and that he should follow them. Such a false and impudent defence as that set up by LINDENMULLER, is likely to disgust his own countrymen almost as much as it offends, and insults our people.

The upshot of this agitation is likely to be the clearing out of a dozen lager-beer theatres and concert-saloons; the utter suppression of demoralising Sunday amusements, and the establishment of one or two respectable German theatres, whose profits will be adequate from week night performances. Further than this, all the theatres, large and small, will be constrained, as now, to pay for licenses, and to conduct their business in an orderly manner. The community will thus be protected from a system of evil which had become very general and threatening. And when the act under which this much-needed reform has been accomplished shall have received the final approval of the Court of Appeals, none will render it more willing obedience or homage than the body of German citizens among us—"Shakers" and all.

PERFECTLY TRUE.—A *Herald* correspondent writes thus to that paper:

"Event upon event succeeds so rapidly, and the intelligence is so quickly communicated by telegraph, that every person who is accustomed at all to attend to passing occurrences, may know through the columns of the *Herald* what is going on from Maine to Florida at every important point, *earlier than the most inquisitive residents at the same places can possibly obtain from any other source.*"

This is perfectly true. Indeed, but for these dispatches in the *Herald* the most inquisitive residents *never* would learn one-tenth part of the events reported to have occurred under their very noses. Nobody in Washington would have known to this day that the Cabinet had been dissolved, if the *Herald* had not announced it in flaming dispatches and made it the subject of a leading article. Indeed, we venture to say that the *Herald's* own correspondent at Washington, from whom the news purported to have been received, never heard of the thing until he read the published dispatches.

The *Herald* is a wonderful paper. There is only one thing in the world more wonderful, and that is the credulity of the people who read and believe it.

OBJECT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—It has been generally supposed that the object of the State Convention of South Carolina was to deliberate on the question of secession, and take such action as it might, after full examination, deem advisable. The Charleston *Mercury* corrects this misapprehension. It says:

"The secession of South Carolina in the shortest time practicable after the meeting of the Convention is a point settled. Such was the understanding of the members of the Legislature in voting the Convention, and such, unquestionably, is the will of the people. In this matter the Convention meets, practically, *not to deliberate*, but to act. *It will but register an edict which the real, actual people will have pronounced already through the ballot-box.*"

As the issue is not permitted to be made, it is not very easy to see how it can be decided, at the ballot-box. The "edict" has gone forth from the self-appointed dictators of the State, that South Carolina must secede:—and the delegates chosen by the people, and supposed to represent the people, have nothing to do but to "register the edict," which was pronounced by the secession leaders in advance of the election.

A PORT IN A STORM.—The great commercial Power which is to spring into existence in the Cotton States, upon the consummation of disunion, will be exposed to one difficulty, the absence of seaports. South Carolina has no outlet save Charleston, and the harbor of Charleston is within a bar, which forbids the approach of any but small vessels, and only those aided by a pilot familiar with narrow and circuitous channels, the position of which shifts constantly with the shifting of the sands. Even the steamers which ply twice weekly between Northern ports and that city, never venture to enter without taking aboard a pilot who has the very latest advices from the bottom. In these days, when the exigencies of trade require shipping of the largest tonnage and the deepest draft, a port, where at low water, vessels drawing no more than eleven feet can alone find admission, is not at all likely to become a modern Tyre.

If, however, South Carolina lack the proper natural facilities, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, it is assumed, will be in her company, each possessing a coast line of her own. Mississippi has a shore line, but notoriously no seaport, and no chance to create one. Alabama has Mobile, where the water on the bar is chronically so low as to require all large vessels to load and unload with the aid of lighters. Savannah has the only requisites; but Savannah is an inland town, approachable along twenty miles of intricate and difficult channel, and wholly without harbor room for the entertainment of an active commerce. And it has the same defect, though in a less degree, in reference to the depth of water, which is objected to Charleston and Mobile.

Unless the apostles of the new commercial creed at the South expect the spirit of accommodation they reckon upon in England and France, to extend to the disuse of the capacious vessels which profit requires, and the substitution of schooners and cock-boats, they will do well to give attention to this capital want. Two or three millions of money to remove the Charleston bar would be a trifle to the patriotism of secession.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—It is scarcely necessary to remind the public that Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S present engagement,—one of the most successful she has ever played,—will terminate to-night. The entertainments are of a liberal and varied kind; being, first, Miss CUSHMAN'S great personation of *Meg Merrilies*, to be followed by the new Comedietta, "A Lesson of the Heart," with "The Loan of a Lover," and the "Rendezvous," in which the young *debutante*, Miss POWELL, will appear. Throughout her long engagement, with scarcely an exception, the house has been crowded to its fullest capacity, but to-night, whether the weather is propitious or not, it will undoubtedly be crammed to overflowing.

WALLACK'S.—At this Theatre, to-night, the "Little Treasure," or, in other words, the little, dear, plump favorite of the public, Miss MARY GANNON, takes her benefit. All the members of the Company, who have made this establishment so famous, will assist in drawing capital to the Treasury on this occasion. The pieces announced are POOLE'S "Soldier's Courtship," and HOLTZERT'S "Road to Ruin." What with these plays, and the Company, and "the little treasure's" popularity, her benefit should be a bumper indeed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for Monday, the Opening night, when "La Juive" will be performed, will commence this morning, at the respective ticket offices.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Latest Indications From the South—What Georgia Demands of the North—Raid on Free Negro Sailors in Southern Ports—Further Bank Suspensions, &c.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

FAILURE OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE—THE MONEY AND PRODUCE MARKETS—LATEST ADVICES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23.

The old-established private banking house of HARRIS & SONS suspended to-day, in consequence of depreciated stocks. This house has withstood the financial pressures of many years, and has always been regarded with the fullest confidence at home and abroad. The extent of their liabilities is unknown. There is some hope that an extension will be granted, as the proprietors are highly honorable men.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23—P. M.

HARRIS & SONS' failure is universally believed to be strictly honorable. It is understood that they will be able to pay all their depositors, and probably from the confidence felt in their honorable intentions, they will be able to obtain an extension, if desired.

Stocks to-day present no change, though slightly firmer. Produce of all kinds are dull and depressed.

The latest advices from Columbia, S. C., state that the preachers generally throughout the State spiced their Thanksgiving sermons considerably with secession.

Many Northern merchants are refusing credit to the South Carolina merchants, even after they have settled to the last cent.

The Governor continues to receive offers of volunteers from all directions, but hopes their services will not be wanted. The officer who offered a regiment of New-York volunteers to South Carolina is a graduate of West Point. His father was a Captain in the United States Army.

The United States Marshal at Columbia has given notice that the Federal Court, which was called to meet on Monday next, will not be held. He has also notified the jurors summoned that their services will not be required.

It is believed that the Banks of South Carolina will continue specie payments. They desire to do so until an actual collision occurs with the Federal Government. W.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY'S ABUSE OF VIRGINIA—MILITARY ORGANIZING—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW EXECUTED—THE MARKETS.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 23.

That sterling independent paper, the Petersburgh *Express*, administers a severe rebuke to the Charleston *Mercury* to-day for its abusive article on our State, and threatening to drag Virginia out of the Union, *nolens volens*, without first holding a Southern Convention.

The Richmond *Dispatch* learns that there is a company of men about organizing at Richmond, to be armed with double-barreled guns, five-shooters and bowie knives, to be ready for the call of the Governor at a minute's warning, to defend the rights of Virginia.

The stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad Company are holding their annual meeting in this city. The Treasurer's report shows that the earnings of the road for the fiscal year, over and above the expenses, amount to $359,000.

In Prince Edward's County a company of a hundred Minute Men have been organized.

Some men with blue cockades were seen on the streets to-day.

JAMES MCCULLOCH, a prominent citizen of Petersburgh, was married yesterday evening in that city at 4 o'clock. The couple came over to Richmond the same evening to spend the honeymoon, and he was taken sick suddenly at the supper-table at the Spottswood House, and died at 11½ o'clock the same night. The papers that will announce his marriage to-morrow will announce his death also.

Two Deputy Marshals arrived here yesterday from New-York, having custody of a fugitive slave, a runaway from Kentucky. They deposited him in jail, and telegraphed to his master to come for him. Now this looks as though New-York was intent on doing justice to the South.

The citizens of Weston, Lewis County, will have a grand mass meeting on the 10th of December. The call, published in the *Herald*, is signed by thirty prominent citizens.

JOHN GRAHME, the reliable commercial Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, quotes Virginia sixes at eighty; white Wheat at $1 35, and specie at five per cent. premium. Our merchants will hold a meeting next Monday night, to take into consideration the rates of Exchange between Richmond and the North. The North elected LINCOLN, and they think it to blame for the present state of affairs in the commercial world. The merchants here are doing a good business, considering the hard times. S.

FROM GEORGIA.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH—THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GEORGIA WILL REMAIN IN THE UNION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 23.

But little of that sentiment regarded at the North as "conservative" prevails in the South. Here conservatism is expressed in the resolutions offered in the Georgia Legislature by Mr. BARCLAY:

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand a repeal by the Northern States of the laws obstructing the rendition of fugitives, because the laws are unconstitutional, and have been so decided by the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand the enactment by Congress of laws removing the obstruction to the introduction and protection in the Territories of all property recognized by the Constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the repeal of the laws contemplated in the first resolution and the enactment contemplated in the second are the only conditions upon which Georgia can remain consistent with her rights and self-respect in the Union.

OUTRAGES UPON FREE NEGROES.

MEASURES OF RETALIATION AGAINST THE NORTH.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 23.

It has been rumored here for several days, but generally discredited, that six free negroes, seamen, were forcibly taken, on the night of the 17th, from the bark *N. W. Bridge*, of Cumberland Island, and were not afterwards heard of. It is also rumored that three free negro sailors, a portion of the crew of the brig *Wingold*, were taken from Fernandina jail, and removed to parts unknown. The Fernandina *East Floridian*, of the 21st, asserts the truthfulness of the reports, and attributes the cause to retaliatory measures, but condemns the proceedings. Judge PUTNAM, in a charge to the Grand Jury, denounced these acts. The editor says it is probable the Legislature will pass an act preventing Northern vessels bringing such crews entering Florida ports.

GOV. WISE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Nov. 23.

Gov. WISE has offered his services to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

SUSPENSION LEGALIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 23.

The suspension of the North Carolina Banks was legalized by the Legislature to-day. The proceedings were without special interest.

NO SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

It is rumored in bank circles here to-day that Gov. BROWN will veto any law sanctioning suspensions of banks, unless the State secedes. There are rumors also that one or more of the Charleston banks have suspended, as well as a large cotton-house; names not given. This needs confirmation.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Banks of this city, except the old Bank of Pittsburgh, suspended specie payments to-day. The Bank of Pittsburgh pays specie on all its liabilities as it did in 1857.

BANK SUSPENSION AT TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 23.

Both Trenton Banks have suspended. They pay out small amounts to business men in the city.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

A meeting of Bank officers is being held to-day in relation to the financial pressure,

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEORGIA.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN GEORGIA—TREATMENT OF NORTHERN MEN.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

I have been in this city long enough, I believe, to ascertain the true feeling of the people. I have conversed freely with gentlemen who have hitherto entertained diverse political opinions. There is no use in being longer deceived as to the real state of public sentiment here in regard to secession. It is wiser for the people of the North to understand, and, if possible, to avoid the consequences of disunion.

In South Carolina there is entire unanimity in favor of secession, and that immediately. The people of Savannah and Georgia are less excitable and demonstrative than the citizens of South Carolina, but not less reflective and determined. With the exception of eight or ten citizens here, all are in favor of secession, but they differ as to the time and manner. If South Carolina secedes, there is no doubt that Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will secede with her. It is probable that South Carolina will await the action of the other States through their delegated Conventions, and it is to be hoped that this will afford the Northern States an opportunity to give such an expression of opinion and to take such action as will satisfy the South that the North does not entertain any hostile feeling. As near as I can learn, the Southern people are most incensed by the personal liberty bills, indicating, as they believe, a determination to nullify the Fugitive Slave law. A repeal of these laws would do more than anything else to conciliate feeling here. An expression from Mr. LINCOLN after he has received the electoral vote, would render some more hopeful.

Savannah is a beautiful town, and passing along its shaded streets, and, by the counting rooms on the bluff, you would not suppose that there was any unusual excitement. It is only in public meetings that you see exhibitions of the real feeling and determination of the citizens. Last week the Republican Blues, the military company which visited New-York, raised a flag from their armory, bearing the inscription "Southern Rights." A meeting was held in the armory, and the speeches favoring secession were vociferously cheered.

Upon the Green monument a banner has been placed, which bears the colonial coat of arms—a rattle snake with head erect, and underneath the inscription, "Don't tread on me," and above it, "Southern rights and the equality of the States."

I have no hesitation in saying that the present feeling in the States I have named is in favor of secession. It is surely so in Georgia.

You will doubtless hear many stories of outrages committed here upon Northern men. It should be borne in mind that the people are greatly excited, and allowance should be made if excesses were committed; but in the cases of summary punishment which has been inflicted here, the subjects have brought it upon themselves by their own indiscretions, or by direct tampering with the slaves. In the case of a man from Philadelphia, who was sent off last week, he had been repeatedly warned, but persisted in gambling with the negroes, selling them liquor, and purchasing their stolen property. A gentleman here, who don't obtrude offensive opinions, nor meddle with other people's business, is treated as gentlemen are everywhere, and is sure to receive the attention and hospitality of the citizens of Savannah.

[It is only proper for us to add that the above letter is from a Northern gentleman, whose statements and opinions are entitled to special confidence and respect.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A COMPARATIVE CALM IN THE SECESSION MOVEMENT—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—WHO WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR—RARITY OF CRIME.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

The secession excitement has pretty much quieted down, and every one is patiently awaiting the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next. The Military Committee were in session all last week, and adjourned on Saturday to meet on Monday next, the first day of the session, at 10 o'clock. It is said that the Committee have decided on reporting several important bills to the Legislature, all looking to a thorough organization and complete equipment of the militia of the State, so that by the time the Convention decides to take a final leave of the United States, South Carolina will be on a perfect war footing.

The Governor of the State remains in the city, and is daily engaged in making up his annual message, which, report says, will be one of the most important State papers ever produced. His term of office expires on the 10th of December, and already people are beginning to talk as to who his successor will be. There are several prominent gentlemen named for the position, among whom are Senator CHESNUT, Hon. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON, Col. WILSON and, though last, by no means least, Hon. Jos. DUNCAN ALLEN, at present a prominent member of the State Senate. The last-named gentleman, by many claimed to be the best-looking man in the State, is the possessor of a princely fortune, working plantations not only in South Carolina, but in Louisiana and Mississippi, and is represented as being as liberal as he is handsome. The people of Columbia boast that whenever Col. ALLEN is a member of the Legislature, he is sure to spend not less than $10,000 in their midst; and this may be believed when I tell you that his private apartments in Columbia embrace two adjoining mansions, and that he keeps a regular caterer in Charleston, whose only duty is to supply his table with the delicacies of the season. The Colonel is immensely popular here, and many think that the choice of the Legislature will fall either on him or on Senator CHESNUT, also a deservedly popular gentleman.

The salary of the Governor of South Carolina is only $3,500, and he is compelled by law to visit every portion of the State, and in person review the military annually, making his actual traveling expenses far exceed the salary. He is not possessed of the veto power; in fact, a bill passed by both Houses becomes a law even without his signature. He has not a single office at his disposal, all vacancies in offices being filled by the Legislature after having been reported vacant by the Committee on Vacant Offices; yet the people boast that such a thing as a defalcation has never been known in South Carolina. The office of Governor is never sought after, but is bestowed by the Legislature, both branches in Convention, on some distinguished son of the State; and although it involves a considerable pecuniary loss to its possessor, it has yet to be declined.

The peculiar criminal laws of the State render crime of rare occurrence. Where the penalty of theft is either the whipping-post or hanging, there will, of course, be but few thieves. There is no Penitentiary or State Prison of any kind; and while every district has its jail, the most of them are said to be untenanted. The sessions of the Criminal Courts generally last but a few days; and on sentence day the culprits, whites as well as blacks, are taken to the whipping-post, and if the sentence is a severe one, only a portion of the stripes administered, the balance being kept in store for a future day.

To-morrow is the day appointed by Gov. GIST, at the request of the Legislature, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the State. It is not designed to be a day of feasting, but one of supplication and prayer to the Throne of Grace on behalf of the South. Business will be entirely suspended in Columbia, and Divine service held in all the churches.

The nominations for the Convention have been made in most of the Districts, and in every case the strongest kind of Secessionists have been put on the tickets. The Convention will be a one-sided affair—all the members thinking one way on the vitally important subject before it—and speedy and determined action may be looked for. As far as heard from, there will be seven Ex-Governors in the Convention, besides a large number of persons who have served the State in both Houses of Congress. Z FOR X.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Carried for Lincoln—$820,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Friday, Nov. 23.

California advices by the Pony Express to, and including Nov. 10th, was, through some mistake, brought by Fort Kearney, and arrived here this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Arrived, Sardinian bark *Christina* from Genoa. Sailed, on the 9th, ship *Amethyst* for Bellingham Bay.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed this morninn for Panama, carrying 304 passengers and $920,000 in treasure, of which $820,000 was for New-York.

Transactions the past few days from first hands have been in such small lots as to render their report of little importance; nor do they indicate any change in the market worthy of mention. One parcel of Isthmus butter has been placed at 32½c.; but further speculations are checked by the firmness of holders; other quotations remained as last noticed.

The weather continues fine, and trade with the country steady. The coming week should bring the jobbers into market, but not largely.

It is believed the total vote of the State at the recent election will not vary far from 115,000. Of the votes already counted (165,868.) LINCOLN has 35,036; DOUGLAS, 33,836; BRECKINRIDGE, 29,424; BELL, 6,942. LINCOLN'S majority over DOUGLAS, 1,150. These returns are all received by telegraph from more than one hundred different dispatches, and mistakes have probably occurred.

Movements of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 23.

Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN were received by visitors at the Tremont House to-day. Everything during the hour of reception passed off peaceably. It was estimated that there were over 2,000 persons, members of all parties, in attendance. During the afternoon Mr. LINCOLN and party visited some friends in the city.

WM. KELLOGG, M. C., from the Third District of this State, arrived last night, and CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, and Hon. ROBERT SCHNECK, of Ohio, today. Mr. LINCOLN will remain in this city over Sunday. Mr. HAMLIN also remains, leaving Monday for Washington, *via* Cleveland, where he will stop over a day.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 23.

Gov. STEWART has ordered Brig.-Gen. FROST to hold his brigade, consisting of the First Regiment of the Missouri Militia, Engineer Corps Company and Artillery, in readiness to repair to the southwest border, to repel the invasion of the State by MONTGOMERY'S band of outlaws.

Gen. HARNEY will start for Fort Leavenworth this afternoon.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 23.

The propeller *Wabash Valley*, with a cargo of 1,400 bbls. of flour, bound from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, went ashore, yesterday morning, at the mouth of the Muskegon River, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $30,000, on which there was a small insurance.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AT WHIPPLE'S MILLS, MASS.

LOWELL, Friday, Nov. 23.

A fire last night at WHIPPLE'S mills destroyed property to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars. Among the sufferers are O. M. WHIPPLE, owner of the building; A. & J. CROWLEY, manufacturer of woollen goods; GEORGE NAYLOR, carpet manufacturer, and C. R. LITTLE, dyer. Eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

A fire occurred in the foundry attached to the iron works of SANSOM, FARRAND & Co., corner Twelfth and Willow streets. S., F. & Co.'s loss, $8,000; DURING & Co.'s, $3,000; BOWEN BROS., $3,000. Insured.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Ottoman*, of Searsport, Me., was ran into and capsized this morning by the steamer *M. Sandford*. Crew saved.

Norwalk Municipal Election.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, Nov. 23.

At the Charter election to-day, the Democratic ticket was successful. GEO. R. CHOLWELL was elected Mayor.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 23.

Weather stormy. FLOUR dull. WHEAT only in demand, to supply pressing wants; sales 8,000 bushels Red Winter State, at $1 14; White Michigan, choice car lots, at $1 38; Fair White Canada, at $1 25. OATS steady, at 35@c. for State; sales 8,000 bushels. CORN at 64c. for Western mixed, in car lots; sales 6,000 bushels, in store, on private terms. BARLEY in moderate supply and fair demand; sales 17,500 bushels Canada West, at 66c. for Bay Quinte, and 78c. choice Toronto; 7,100 bushels State four-rowed, at 65c.@66c.; 4,000 bushels State two-rowed, at 60c. WHISKY—Sales 60 bbls. at 18½c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and nothing doing. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN lower; sales 6,000 bush. at 45½c. OATS lower; sales 1,000 bush. at 24c. BARLEY lower; sales 2,000 bush. at 60c. WHISKY lower; sales 250 bbls. at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS at 4½c. for Wheat to Rochester. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 1,165 bush. Wheat; 28,000 bush. Corn; 1,200 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,700 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and 1@2c. higher; sales 32,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for No. 1; 75c.@76c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—31,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ℔ cent. premium at Banks, scarce and firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—The market is more active; sales, today, 13,000 bales, Middling, at 10¾c.@10½c. SUGAR dull, at 5c.@5½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 23c.@24c. ℔ gallon. FLOUR—holders are willing sellers, at $4 62½@$4 75. CORN, 68c.@72c. Other articles generally unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 22.

This week has been the gloomiest on record. The total sales of COTTON have been 734 bales. Sterling Exchange.—There havebeen forced sales at 95. FREIGHTS—Nothing doing in domestic; Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.@13-32d.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR firm, at $5 for Superfine; no sales. WHEAT firm; Red $1 10@$1 20; White $1 25@$1 50. CORN steady; White and Yellow 60c.@63c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $19. LARD 12c. COPPER steady at 14c.@14¾c. WHISKY firmer at 20c.@20½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—sales to-day 2,000 bales at 10c. for Middling. Market quiet, but steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ℔ cent. premium, and scarce. Sterling Exchange nominal at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 28. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. MESS PORK $19. WHISKY dull, at 20c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—No transactions to-day; holds 10½c.@10¾c. for middling; 5,000 bales on the market.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, light; sales of the week, 4,200 bales; prices nominal. Receipts of the week, 9,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day a few hundred bales. Market depressed.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1 ½ ℔ cent. premium. Specie ditto.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will speak at the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, in the evening, on the subject of Brazil as a missionary field.

The Congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church are now worshiping in the basement of their new Church edifice in Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

The religious condition of Hayti will be discussed at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the evening, by Rev. M. B. BIRD.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church will celebrate its second anniversary at 7½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D. D., is to deliver the address.

The Seventh Annual meeting of the Southern Aid Society will be held in the evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. STILES, Rev. Dr. BAIRD, and Rev. Dr. READ, of Richmond, Va., will take part in the exercises.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER will commence a review of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S book, entitled *Love and Penalty*, to-morrow evening in the rooms occupied by the Second Universalist Church, in the Historical Society Building.

Rev. Dr. J. M. REED, President of Genesee College, is announced to preach at 10½ A. M., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Interesting from Arizona.

THE REVOLUTION IN SONORA—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Our news from Sonora is full of interest, and is generally believed to be reliable. A party of Yaqui Indians, about the 20th ult., made a night descent upon the Chino Gordo ranche, four leagues from Hermosillo, and committed the most inhuman outrages. They killed the men and children, ravished the women, set fire to all the buildings, destroyed the grain, and laid waste one of the finest ranches in Sonora. The ranche was owned by the brothers OVIEDIO, who fell victims to the massacre.

Two days after this event a battle occurred between the Liberals, under Col. MORALES, and the Conservatives under Gen. GABOLONDO, at the ranche Las Animas, within two leagues of the Chino Gordo. The Liberal forces were less than 500, and the Conservatives, consisting of both Yaquis and Mexicans, was much larger. The latter were surprised by a party in ambush, and great slaughter ensued. The Yaquis, who led the van, lost about 240; but the Mexican portion of the command escaped with little loss. Don HILARION GARCIA, formerly commander of the Tucson and Tubac garrisons, prior to the Gadsden purchase, fell in the action. He had a reputation for courage, and was an accomplished military commander. The loss on the part of the Liberals is supposed to be between forty and fifty.

The leader of the Conservatives, Col. GABOLONDO, turned traitor during the engagement and went over to the enemy. It is now believed that he was privy to the ambuscades prepared for his command, and had previously concerted with Col. MORALES the plan for a total rout of the Conservative forces. He had been identified with the Liberal Party at the time of PESQUEIRA'S elevation to the gubernatorial chair, and many marveled at his taking up arms in the cause of the Church Party, and becoming their chosen leader. This two-fold desertion but adds another chapter to a long life of infamy.

The Yaquis have now determined to abandon their present mode of warfare, and form themselves into guerilla bands for the purpose of sacking towns and destroying ranches. The atrocities committed by them at the Chino Gordo ranche will give some idea of the "reign of terror" which must ensue if they are not driven back.

A prominent citizen of Sonora writes that in a long experience of civil anarchy in that unhappy country, he has never witnessed such diabolical outrages as the Yaquis are now commiting. JUAN CRUZ, a Mayo Indian, and REFUJO TANNORY are their leaders, and have doubtless instigated these barbarous forays.

By the desertion of Col. GABOLONDO, the command of the Conservadores falls upon JOAQUIN COMADURAN. The chief subordinate officers are VICTOR ESCALANTE, REMIJIO RIVERA, the brothers ANTONIO and FRANCISCO GANDARA, FACUNDO GONZALES and TERIMIO. They are defeated, but not subdued, and look for reinforcements from Southern Sonora. Meanwhile they have retreated to a position nearer to our frontier, and RIVERA and FRANCISCO GANDARA are now in Tubac, for the purpose of buying more ammunition and arms. It is not known when they design renewing hostilities.

No intelligence of the movements of Ex-Gov. GANDARA has been received. It is probable that the report of his being on the Yaqui river, with 1,700 men, marching to join the forces already in the field, was entirely unfounded.

The repulse which the Church Party has encountered is as I predicted before the departure of the GANDARAS and RIVERA from Arizona.

JERSEY CITY.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Jersey City Common Council to suppress all unlicensed liquor places, Recorder TILDEN yesterday issued a large number of warrants, and several persons were brought up and fined $10 each.

BAD MONEY.—A young man, named WM. H. MCDONNELL, was brought before Recorder TILDEN yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a broken bill. Another broken bill being found in his possession, the accused was committed to jail.

EVACUATION DAY.—The First Company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. RICHARD LIMBECK, will visit Jersey City in the morning, and parade with the Jersey City Continentals. Both Companies to make a city parade in the afternoon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man named HARRY SMITH, of South Bergen, who has been missing for two weeks, was found yesterday afternoon, at the Long Dock. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The difficult breathing and sense of suffocation experienced by the victims of asthma or bronchitis are completely subdued by the powerful influence of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They never fail of effecting a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, has returned to his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

READ THIS.—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY treats "Cataract and stammering" with great success. Office and residence, No. 106 Ninth-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Allcock's Porous Plaster.

For weakness and pains in the chest, for nervous pains, for weak backs, for local injuries, as bruises, wrenches, &c., and for rheumatic pains,

THE POROUS PLASTER

of Mr. Allcock is found to impart immediate, and often permanent relief.

Sold at NO. 294 CANAL-ST.
and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, New-York,

by the yard or single Plaster, and in quantities to suit. Price for single Plaster 25 cents.

Concentrated Leaven.—Palatable Bread, Rolls Cakes, and Pastry are produced by the aid of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston, Mass. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. It is easily managed, and it is commended by Analytical Chemists of distinction. For sale by grocers and druggists generally.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,

$40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for lumbering with those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

And Still Another Victory.

GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-Machine received the First Premium for best family sewing at the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair just closed at Jefferson City, Mo.

It is worthy of note that this popular machine was awarded the premium over all other Sewing-machines in competition.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st, New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer"

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BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

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BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

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Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price or $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig.—A NOVELTY. Partings unstainable; no turning up behind. The only perfect wig to be found, at No. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart's, corner Reade-st.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!!
Superior make, $8 to $20.
At GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MAYHER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 22, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, EDWARD M. BROWN to ADDIE E., eldest daughter of John Mayher, Esq., all of New-York.

ROBINSON—MESEREAU.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., to Miss MARIA A. MESEREAU, niece of John W. Mesereau, Esq., all of this City.

MASON—DASE.—In Ulster, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Robertson, Dr. RANDOLPH FITZHUGH MASON, U. S. N., to LAVINA RANDOLPH, daughter of the late FITZ ALLEN DEAS, U. S. N.

DURNILLE—BOWDITCH.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, JAMES F. DURNILLE, M. D., of Baltimore, to MARY E., daughter of J. B. Bowditch, of New-Haven.

DIED.

DE GOURLAY.—In this City, on Thursday night, Nov. 22, Mrs. MARIA LAIGHT DE GOURLAY, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WELLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES N. WELLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons, James N. and John P. R., and son-in-law, William H. Smith, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 278 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

LORD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, Mr. HIRAM LORD.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Monroe-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD K. HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Sylvester W. and Maria Antoinette Comstock, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral in papers on Monday.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, AUSTIN S. FORDHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

STODDART.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 23, after a short and severe illness, EUPHEMIA, relict of the late Alexander Stoddart, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in her 68th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Alexander Stoddart, Broadway, near Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

COLLINS.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Nov. 23, PATRICK COLLINS, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Northern Liberty Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 North 7th-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRYANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 22, of diphtheria, HARRIET EMMA BRYANT, daughter of Joseph and Martha E. Bryant, aged 6 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 151 South 1st-st., between 6th and 7th sts.

CARRINGTON.—In Newark, N. J., at his residence, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES MORTON CARRINGTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LORD.—In Fordham, on Thursday, Nov. 22, EDWIN LORD, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James' Church, Fordham, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad at 11 o'clock.

AIMS.—In Bridgeport, on Thursday, Nov. 22, RHUAMY W., daughter of Arnest F. and Maria L. Aims.

The friends of her father, and those of her grandfather, Jacob Aims, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 73 2d-av., this day, (Saturday,) 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FELLOWES.—In Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, NANNIE W., daughter of Wm. Fellowes.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, ELDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 559, Nov. 23, 1860.
55, 32, 74, 58, 29, 62, 36, 51, 39, 3, 75, 67, 33.
Class No. 560, Nov. 23, 1860.
73, 31, 52, 29, 76, 57, 51, 50, 20, 63, 30, 69, 9, 78.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,

$100,0000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!
4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS

Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay! THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
No. 67, Vol. 6, for December, published to-day.
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Subscription price reduced to $1 50 per year.
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Price $2 50.
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

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UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
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P. & R. FRENCH.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

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Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

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For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to

F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

GREAT PREMIUM ATTRACTIONS.
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON
AND THE
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR 1861.

George P. Putnam, Esq., the publisher of IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, in five large volumes, the price of which is from $7 to $90 per set, according to the binding, has prepared a new and beautiful edition of this great National Work, in one splendid volume of 824 pages, in double columns, in clear and readable type, with a full Appendix and copious Index, superbly illustrated with Twenty rich and costly Engravings on steel.

The Work is unabridged and complete as in the edition of five volumes.

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2. We will give one copy of this valuable edition of Washington Irving's most important work, to any person, or any three persons, who will separately or unitedly send us the names of three new subscribers to the *Eclectic*, with the pay, in advance, for one year—$3 each.

3. This is a rare chance, and an easy mode of obtaining one of the most valuable histories in our language.

4. Any minister or person can thus obtain a rich accession to his own private library.

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6. Competent testimony of high literary authority has pronounced Irving's Life of Washington a leading work of the age in the department of history.

7. We have made the necessary arrangements with the Publisher for a supply of this work for premiums.

8. The work will be promptly sent by express, prepaid, to all convenient distances. In other cases, the work will be deposited in the principal cities, South and West, with an order for its delivery.

9. Intelligent men in every community will be glad to have this work within reach of their sons and daughters.

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11. The offer, and the easy manner of obtaining the work, in connection with the ECLECTIC, is unsurpassed. The works are both ready.

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1. A new and surpassingly beautiful and accurate portrait of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, engraved by John Sartain, is just published. It is exactly twenty times larger than the full-length portrait of Mr. Everett, published in the ECLECTIC. It is the largest and finest half-length portrait ever engraved in this country. Price $2.

2. We will send, postage paid, a copy of this very beautiful portrait to each new subscriber to the ECLECTIC, who pays $5 in advance.

PREMIUM PARLOR ENGRAVINGS.

We renew the offer of a choice of those Parlor Engravings—"The Return from Market," and "Filial Affection,"—which already embellish so many parlors in all parts of the land. A copy of either, postage paid, will be sent to each new subscriber to the ECLECTIC, who pays one year in advance.

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Agent for the New-York Carpet Lining Company.
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Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
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THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost,
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Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
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At Kinzey's, Cotton Hose, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
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Cost to import 25 cents a yard,
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Best quality, cost 30 cents to import,
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At $1 50, now only $1 40 per yard.
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90 cents, now only 87½ cents per yard.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to select whilst stock is well assorted.
MATS, RUGS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

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Selling off all the entire Stock.
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Ribbons at 10c., worth 18c. per yard.
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And all others in proportion.
Ribbon Velvets at 20c., 25c. and 31c., worth double.
All kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries, which will be sold very low.
Hosiery and Gloves—Cloth Gloves at 37c., worth 63c.
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Also, a large lot of English and French Perfumery.
Good Kid Gloves at 50c. per pair.
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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
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The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
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Just received per steamer *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS.—Best Steel! Best Shapes!! Best Quality!!! Cannot get out of order; 6 springs, 25 cents; 9 springs, 37 cents; 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20, 25, 30 and 40 springs, including children's, in proportion. The trade supplied. Call and examine. Ladies, do not be deceived by the many worthless imitations found elsewhere. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGland family of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family, are requested to call at No. 292 Hudson-st. N. B.—To parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, would rent, with board, to a party of two or three who would pay a remunerative price, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms; cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with a pleasant room and board for the Winter months. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. For particulars call at or address No. 118 West 48th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or a single gentleman, can have pleasant board in a quiet family; house is pleasantly situated; has gas and bath, convenient to the cars and ferries; terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUITES OF FRONT Rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and home comforts, at No. 203 Henry st., corner of State-st., a few minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries; references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a pleasant, large room, with closets, water and gas, on second floor, with board, in a private family. Location good and easy of access. References exchanged. Apply at No. 86 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BOARD IN BROOKlyn, by a lady, for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also, partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family; nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small, pleasant family will let part of their house, or will take a few respectable boarders for the Winter. Persons wishing a desirable home can apply at No. 328 West 22d-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in second story, with private table for a small family. References exchanged. Address C. S. E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASant room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of house No. 173 Hester-st., separate or together, containing gas and Croton water, and being in excellent order. To a suitable person, the rent will be moderate.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH GAS, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant large room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec. 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELECLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department.) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 619 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FURS.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLANKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS,
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call, for one day, at No. 150 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of grown-up children; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 563 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAuation by a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take the charge of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 26th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAuation by a young American girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first-floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would wish to travel with a lady and take care of children; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference from her last employer; call at No. 103 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing or take care of children; excellent City references. Call, for two days, at No. 355 2d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, who is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing; understands her business well, and has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent Scotch woman, a Protestant, as cook; understands baking pastry and is willing to assist with the washing; can produce good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 144 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 186 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; good satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 St. Mark's-place, second floor, back room, No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation in a private family as cook; perfectly understands her business; call or address No. 2 East Washington-square, one door from 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Scotch woman, a situation as cook, with first-class reference. Apply, for two days, at Mrs. Menzies', No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged lone widow woman, as cook, housekeeper, or both, in a small family; or to wait on an invalid; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th-av. and 16th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A steady, competent, and trustworthy Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, (both City and country,) desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent cook and laundress, or chambermaid and assist in washing, which she can do in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Inquire for CATHERINE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with excellent references. Apply at No. 200 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to ladies wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 88 3d-av., in the millinery-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a neat, respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing and obliging. Can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REPECTable young girl, to do general housework; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable and steady French-Swiss girl, a situation as lady's maid or to take care of children not under two years of age and do all kinds of sewing. Apply at the International Employment Office, No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A neat, respectable young woman with the very best of references, desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going to California, New-Orleans, or any part of Europe; can make herself generally useful; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is also competent to wait on a lady, dress her hair, &c. Address, or apply for, ANNE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted, by a most experienced and trustworthy girl, to nurse and do chamberwork or plain sewing; is a good waitress and willing to be generally useful; is a girl of obliging disposition, neat appearance and very highly recommended. Apply [at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very tidy, respectable girl, who is a first-rate seamstress and very affectionate to children, or would do general housework for a small family, no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active, intelligent person, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 60 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress: has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and childrens' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands family sewing; no objection to doing light chamberwork; recommendations can be given. Call one day at No. 36 Lewis-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as waitress and chambermaid, who has lived 8 years in her last place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for 2 days.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man, 16 years of age; has been three years at business; can give the best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A young man in a retail dry or fancy goods store; the best of references given for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Please address A. A. B., Box 152, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who is well acquainted with the City, and who knows his business in all its branches; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address, or call at the Brevoort House Livery Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, (8th-st.); can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent colored man, as coachman; understands his business in all its branches, and the management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City reference. Call at Mr. Cochshead, harness maker, in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days at R. Campbell's saddlery, No 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young man; is well acquainted with the City; has lived with the best of families; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good groom and a good driver; has no objection to City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30, English; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. B., care of Mr. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who has had considerable experience in kitchen and flower gardening, forcing, and the care of green-houses. Address J. L., Gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation; understands plain gardening; is a good driver; can manage stock or attend to a milk establishment; has the best of reference; a good place preferred to large pay. A note addressed to JOHN, Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, will be attended to; can be seen there for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener by a married German man, who understands flower and vegetable gardening, and can take care of a greenhouse and grapery; also understands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address for 7 days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS INSIDE SERVANT OR COACHMAN.—A man of sober, industrious habits, wants a situation as inside servant, and can act as coachman if required, has long experience of his business; his testimonials are long and satisfactory, and can be well recommended. The subscriber is lately landed. Will be heard of for three days. Address J. H., No. 39 Greenwich-st., New-York, grocery-store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY, RESPECTable Protestant German man, with excellent testimonials for sobriety, honesty and competency, desires a situation as coachman and groom, both of which he fully understands; no objection to assist inside, as he can wait on table well; has also a good knowledge of gardening. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. R., No. 34, corner University-place, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated as a teacher, and who has had some experience, would like to instruct pupils at their own residence. She is capable of giving instruction in the French language, also in music on the piano-forte, and in all the English branches. Terms very moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter to S., Box. No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also French and music, a situation as teacher in a family; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home; would have no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for one week at No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced in tuition, wishes a reengagement in a school or family; her course of instruction comprises English, music, French, (which she speaks) Italian and Latin. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brookl

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Commonsville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 149d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS
AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Rich and costly household furniture, magnificent Brown's marble statuary, paintings, and rare works of art, at PUBLIC AUCTION. On MONDAY, November 26th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without regard to weather, a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., among which are three superb suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, elegant rosewood piano forte, with the entire rich furniture contained in the above elegant residence, including glassware, rich china, silver, &c. The sale of which will be positive and peremptory. Catalogues at the house. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.

JOHN LEVISON, AUCTIONEER.
CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
CHOICE MODERN PAINTINGS.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Landscape, Marine, Cattle, and Historical Subjects.
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
At Store No. 8, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured for the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, COLLARETTES, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, of the American, English and German schools, comprising the works of R. Gignoux, J. F. Kensett, Cropsey, Hinckley, Cafferty, Mason, Geo. L. Brown, E. F. Beanlieu, W. M. Brown, Talbot, Pearson, Ropes, Hekking, Westall, Backhuysen, Vernet, Snas, Williams, Shanders, and others of celebrity. Also, by order of the executors, 40 fine Italian paintings, some of which are of high cost. The above collection, now on exhibition, will be sold without reserve.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. *vs.* THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,000 to 1,044 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SHERMAN & NASH, Attorneys.
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, at No. 66 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock; also 43 crates of T. & R. Boote's best selected seconds. Also, at 12½ o'clock,
YANKEE NOTION WAGON—a very superior wagon, nearly new and complete in every respect—cost $600. Can be examined any time previous to sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping. I will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 68 West 11th-st. It consists of all kinds of parlor and dining-room furniture, fine rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, a general assortment of all kinds of furniture, carpets, &c. Also a splendid piano-forte.
By order of W. KELLEY.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, counters, safes, mirrors, scales, kitchen ware, &c. JAMES CLINTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—STEAM power, with rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, sawmill, show-room, dwelling and rooms with power, known as the Oatwell Marble Works, situate on Broadway, near 36th-st., to let, together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 16 Fulton-av. D. B. FOWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 68 Dey-st., ALDEN WARE, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW BRICK HOUSE, FULTON-av., corner of Ormond-place, Brooklyn; 11 rooms, good cellar, water, gas, &c.; cars near, to all the ferries. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 130½ Atlantic-st. GEO. W. UHLER.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 137 Dean-st., owner reserving 3 rooms; is handsomely finished, with bath, range, wash-tubs, heater, gas, water, &c. Rent, $375. G. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES and the basement (108 feet deep) of the new house, No. 83 Nassau-st. between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 6th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—THE GASSNER MANSION, together with a large plot of ground, situated on 76th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to PERKINS & BRO., No. 96 Bowery.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,800 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. TOMAN, Esq., No. 16 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
NOV. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, NOV. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 420 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $521 13. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER J. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.
HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST MORTgage Bond of $8,000 to $10,000. Apply at No. 64 Chatham-st., near Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house No. 60 Leight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 20x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44th st., near 9th-av.; house three story and basement, 25x50 ft., built in a substantial manner; lot 25x 104 ft.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of P. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT three-story brick house, in beautiful order, located on 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BASEMENT AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 48 East 37th-st., near 4th-av.; house 25 by 58, finished complete. Inquire on the premises of ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms, with modern improvements, is wanted in the Fifteenth Ward, for a small family of literary and religious habits. Rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address AUSTIN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED for five or six months, a prettily furnished house for a small family, situated between Waverley-place and 26th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Mr. THURSTON, No. 5 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished house, until Spring, between 3d and 6th avs.; small family; first-rate references. Address, with particulars, F, W, D., Box No. 3,468 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, TO PURCHASE or hire, for a family of four or five persons, located between 10th and 30th sts., 1st and 6th avs. Address HOUSE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 23d-st. to let to May 1 or longer, to a small private family only, near Madison-square, in good order and furniture complete. For terms and permits apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,344 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1 each box. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effecting intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF An Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Dr. LLOYER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this act on was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24 day of November, 1860. n3-lawsw8*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this act on, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6w8* No. 192 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. COOLEY,
n17-lawk6m8* Administrator.

ASTROLOGY

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF STRATTON & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Nathaniel M. Stratton, the subscriber, surviving partner, will continue the business under the same Firm name. Mrs. N. M. STRATTON retaining her late husband's interest in the concern. NATHANIEL B. CARNEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

SHIPPING

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE,
Touching at St. John's, N. F., to land passengers and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The next departure will be the new side-wheel steamer LEINSTER, BROWN, Commander, from Boston on TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland: First-class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third-class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. John's, N. F.—First-class, $35; third-class, $20; children under 12 years, half-price; under 1 year, free. Third-class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND,

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Impanneling of the Jury—Commencement of the Trial—Interesting Opening of the Case, &c., &c.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the conclusion of my report, yesterday, three jurors had been selected. The process of impanneling was continued, and the completion of the jury occupied the whole day.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mrs. Burch made her first appearance since the commencement of the trial. She was accompanied by her mother and her uncle, Hon. Erastus Corning. She was dressed in a plain black suit, without ornament of any kind, and, beyond an appearance of settled, melancholy, could hardly be regarded by the casual observer as more than an ordinary spectator. After the benches and desks had been properly arranged, the jurors all called, and all the necessary preliminaries arranged, Mr. Miller, of Chicago, commenced the opening for the prosecution.

MR. MILLER'S OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Miller commenced by addressing the jury, that while they might be impressed with the importance of the case, they should not forget that the case was to be decided upon the evidence just as they would decide any other case. Perhaps public opinion might be affected by what had been written about the case. It was their duty to dismiss from their minds any impression concerning the case, and rely solely upon the evidence. He hoped that the wealth of neither party would not prejudice the rights of either. He did not wish them to regard the fact that his client was reported wealthy. The simple question was to decide the question presented in the pleadings. What was the question? It was the statement of the right invaded, and the remedy claimed; and it was the duty of the defendant to answer, and, if denying, to deny clearly. The issue was to be ascertained from the pleadings. What was that issue? Has the defendant, Mrs. Mary W. Burch, been guilty of adultery during the time mentioned in the complaint, with one David Stuart, and other persons not known to the complainant. And subsequently she had been charged with adultery with one Carlisle Boyd. The only question was, were these charges true? There were many irrelevant statements in the answer which had been suppressed by order of the Court, and the sole issue was left—are these charges true? That was a plain and simple question. In a case involving right of property they would feel no hesitancy in trying, and it was their duty to try this case with the same care. The importance of the case should simply tell them to be careful, and yet they should try the question as if it were a mere matter of property. With the effect of their decision they had nothing to do. They were simply to decide upon the facts. It was precisely in a state of mind free from prejudice and bias that they should try the case. It was important that they should bear this fact in mind that they should resist all attempts to evade the issue. No man who entered upon the trial with a bias could try the case fairly. They should allow nothing to come to their minds but the evidence to be adduced, and the importance of relevant evidence. No evidence which tended to prove or disprove anything but the essential issue of the case should be regarded. If those statements in the answer, depositions on which had been excluded by the Court, were irrelevant, it was their duty to reject all evidence upon them.

Mr. Burch, the complainant, came to Chicago about 1843. He was a native of Herkimer County, New-York. After leaving his father's family he settled in Albany, where he was a clerk. He then moved to Chicago, where he became successful as a banker. In 1848, he married the defendant, Mary W. Burch, before that time Miss Mary W. Turner, and had lived with her up to the time of the alleged adultery. In the Winter of 1859 or 1860 the nieces of Mr. Burch were residing in his family. Mr. Burch was much annoyed by the visits of a young man named Carlisle Boyd. Mr. Burch frequently desired that Boyd should not be received so often—Mr. Burch supposing that Boyd visited his nieces. The visits, however, continued until Mr. Burch discovered in his wife a desire to conceal the visits of young Boyd, and the startling fact was developed that Boyd was visiting not his nieces, but his wife. Mr. Burch was surprised and astonished to find this; that letters had passed between the young man and his wife; that presents had passed between them, the grossest familiarities had been allowed, and he at once feared that his wife had fallen. Although satisfied that his wife had approached the brink of ruin, he did not believe his wife had fallen. Other circumstances led him to suppose that the real cause of the matter was the circumstances prior to the intimacy with Boyd. Circumstances pointed to David Stuart, Mr. Burch's lawyer. Circumstances showed that between Stuart and his wife gross familiarities had been allowed, and finally his wife confessed that she had had criminal connection with David Stuart on numerous occasions. All his earthly hopes were withered, and he did what every man would be compelled to do. He returned his wife to her home, and instituted a bill for a legal separation. If, in that first moment of agony, he had shot down her destroyer, the world would have said that he was justified. If he was on trial for that act no one would have attempted to injure him on a trial of that issue. But the question now was simply whether he was now entitled to be separated from his wife. The early periods of the law punished adultery with death. In no civilized country, under any law, was a man required to live with a woman who had violated her marriage vows. The act was a violation of the principle upon which the family relation was founded. Unless it was kept sacred there was no security for domestic happiness.

The evidence of the charge against Mrs. Burch was such as was usual in such cases. They would bring forward the inmates of the house, most naturally acquainted with the conduct of Mrs. Burch. Some of them were relatives of Mr. Burch; and if, after testimony, under strict scrutiny, they were found to be truthful, they should be believed. The act of adultery was necessarily an act of darkness and secrecy. It was to be proved by those circumstances usually accompanying acts of adultery. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it was impossible to give actual proof of adultery. But in most cases there were certain circumstances existing, and wherever these circumstances existed they were bound to believe the fact existed. It was necessary that these things should concur to justify the conclusion that the act was done. First, that there should be a disposition in the mind of the woman; second, that there should be a disposition on the part of the *particeps criminis*; and third, an opportunity to commit the crime. Their evidence would consist of circumstances, and they must, considering the whole case, say whether the crime was committed. They could not take one circumstance by itself and say, "that does not prove adultery," and so dispose of all the separate facts; but they must consider all the facts together, and from them decide whether the charge was proven. There was another class of evidence to prove the charge. It consisted of the confessions of the defendant, made at different times and in different ways. It was impossible to read them and not be convinced that the confessions proved the charge. He would like to see the genius and eloquence that would break them down. Let the Jury consider the facts and boldly pronounce the judgment. They asked no favor for Mr. Burch. Let them exercise due sympathy, but let not sympathy blind their judgment. It was an unpleasant duty for him and for them, but dismissing feeling and prejudice, let them pronounce the decision that their judgment dictated, and they would be satisfied.

MR. BECKWITH'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Beckwith commenced by saying that he had an important duty to perform in stating the case for the defendant. He did not believe that half of the lady's wrongs could be told; none but herself and her God were conscious of the utter desolation of her home for years. The issue was whether the lady had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. The issue was made up by the bill and the answer. The bill charged her with adultery with Mr. Stuart, and secondly with another person in Guilford, Conn. The question of any guilt with Mr. Boyd was not before them. In arriving at the value of the circumstances and confession alluded to, it was important that they should be aware of the manner in which the confessions were wrung from her—under the most solemn assurances that they should never be made known. No evidence would be needed to satisfy them of the utter worthlessness of the testimony. It would be necessary for him to recapitulate some of the circumstances of the married life of the parties. At the time of her marriage, the defendant was 20 years of age, the idol of the family where she lived, her husband a man of mature years. His manner of seeking her hand was disreputable among all gentlemen. Having been refused by her natural protector, he sought her hand secretly and deeming it finally for her best happiness, her friends assented to her marriage and provided for her liberally. What was the moving spring of the complainant in seeking this clandestine marriage? He would show, if allowed, that it was not love and affection, but mercenary motives. That most unholy passion grew upon him until money became his god. The extinguishment of the little love and affection that he had gave rise to other passions—pride, vanity, hypocrisy and jealousy took the place of love. Difficulties and unkind feelings grew up between the complainant and some of the business partners of Mr. Corning. The covetousness of the complainant made him feel bitter, harsh and unkind towards the relatives of his wife, and those feelings were heaped upon the head of his unfortunate wife. Doubtless he was prospered in business. How much that was to be attributed to the kindness of the friends of the lady lavished upon Mr. Burch, it was not for him to say. They were always ready to aid him. These passions had extinguished the affection of the plaintiff for his wife. The man was governed by pride, vanity, hypocrisy and jealousy. He made display to the public that everything was going on in the most happy manner in his splendid house, and yet at that time his wife suffered from his unkind words, being frequently obliged to leave his table. Mr. Burch introduced Mr. Stuart to his wife. He would not say that the plaintiff thought of the deposit of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Stuart was attorney, when he introduced Mr. Stuart to his wife. But, Mr. Burch not only gave his business to Mr. Stuart, but induced others to give him business. He induced his wife to believe that Stuart was his most particular friend, but still they saw the jealousy of the man. While inviting Stuart to his house, he was infusing suspicion of his wife in the minds of his servants, leading them to suspect their mistress. He did not attribute this to a plan at that time to get rid of his wife, but to the green-eyed monster; still Stuart was kept there, as his particular friend. About that time a young lady came there—and the affection which ought to be centered on his wife was transferred to another. They would endeavor to show that, by numerous acts of familiarity, and acts of great imprudence, on numerous occasions, and at various times, at his own house, he had thus not only forgotten his wife, but given his affections to another. At this time a singular circumstance happened. From February, 1858, to September, 1859, Mr. Stuart did not visit the house. How came that? This young lady in the Fall of 1857 goes to Mr. Burrill, her intimate friend, and says that she had seen Mr. Stuart have his arm around Mrs. Burch's waist. Mr. Burrill told Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Stuart denying it, indignantly ceased going to the house. And still he and Mr. Burch remained intimate friends. Mrs. Burch was so surprised that she mentioned it to her neighbors. He had thus mentioned the intimacy of Mr. Burch with Mr. Stuart, to refer to that subject again.

Between the Fall of 1857 to February, 1858, and from September, 1859, to January, 1860, this young lady remained in the family of Mr. Burch, occasionally visiting the East. Mr. Burrill, who also visited the East, learned of the reports which this young lady had circulated about him, and he complained to Mrs. Burch, and when Mrs. Burch defended the young lady, Mr. Burrill told Mrs. Burch of the slander that the young lady had uttered of her a year and a half previous, as to Mr. Stuart's having his arm around his waist; Mrs. Burch questioned the young lady, who denied that she had ever made any such statement, but yet asserting that the visits of Mr. Stuart and of Mr. Burrill to Mrs. Burch were for the purpose of seducing her; shocked beyond measure at such an allegation concerning a man indorsed by her husband as a high-minded, honorable gentleman, the first thing she did was to write a letter to Mr. Stuart—a letter which could not have been written by a guilty woman.

Mr. Miller objected to the reading of the letter.

Mr. Beckwith proposed simply to state the contents as a part of his speech, and continued:

In that letter she stated that Mr. Stuart had sometimes mentioned remarks of a complimentary character, which she supposed were simply honest expressions of his heart. From this letter of Miss Spaulding she saw what might be the motive of Stuart, and she said in her letter that her eyes were now opened, and that his statements had been made with the motive of making her a victim; that she did not believe it possible up to that time that Mr. Stuart harbored such a thought against her purity. Such was the state of her mind on the 29th of November last. He insisted that that letter dispelled all circumstances alleged to criminate her prior to that time, and Mr. Stuart was not in the house but one time after that except in the presence of other gentlemen.

Mrs. Burch discovered that her husband was not pleased with Mr. Boyd's attentions to her, and she immediately told him in a letter that she had done wrong in receiving the attentions of Boyd, and asking his pardon. What did Mr. Burch do? A coward himself, he had not the courage to drive Boyd out of town, but put the duty upon his feeble little wife, whom he compelled to write insulting letters to compel Boyd to leave. There were two letters thus compelled. The last accused Boyd of having seduced Mrs. Burch, and Mr. Boyd indignantly denied the charge, and demanded to deny it in the presence of the husband, little dreaming that the letter had been dictated by Mr. Burch. But it was admitted that at this time Mr. Burch did not suspect the fidelity of his wife. They now arrived at a time when Mr. Burch formed a settled purpose to get rid of his wife. Mr. Burch learned that Mr. Farnam, a neighbor, had called at his house, during the visit of Mr. Stuart, and was denied admission by the servant, who said what she knew was a lie, that Mrs. Burch was up stairs. And after the servant had denied Mr. Farnam admittance, Mrs. Burch reproved her, saying, "You know I am always at home to Mr. Farnam." Mr. Burch heard of this denial of Mr. Farnam's admission during the presence of Mr. Stuart, and thereupon confined his wife in the strangers' room, and, after locking the doors, and denying her the access of her friends, obtained the confession in his own language, "by that most difficult of all processes—cross-examination—and the affectation of more knowledge than he possessed, and such other influences as, under God, he was able to bring to bear;" and he impiously claimed that God thus worked in and through him in obtaining this confession. He had solemnly promised not to use the confession, and on another occasion he had said he obtained the confession by *his fist shaken in her face, telling her to sign it.*

It was alleged that the first criminal act was committed while Mr. Burch was away East, on Oct. 14, providing for his wife. The fact was, Mr. Burch was at home all that day. Mrs. Burch spent most of the day with Mrs. Mather. Stuart did not visit Mr. Burch's house that day. Mr. Stuart, on that day, dined with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Douglas, in whose society he was engaged until 11 o'clock P. M. They could show, from the occupation of both Mrs. Burch and Stuart on that day, that the charge of adultery was a falsehood.

The next time charged as the time of Mrs. Burch's commission of adultery, was the 24th day of December—Christmas eve. Mr. Stuart was playing from 5 until 8, and danced at the Tremont House until 12 o'clock at night, and could not by possibility have been with Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Burch compels his wife to write down that Mr. Stuart had committed adultery with his wife when he went to Burlington. It was only alleged that she promised during the day to let Stuart stay with her, but, when night came, bolted the door and Stuart did not get in. Mr. Burch went to Burlington on the 31st; Mrs. Burch had an invitation to a party which she attended until 12 P. M., and Mr. Stuart was at the same party, and did not go home with Mrs. Burch. He thought they could show that every word of the confession was dictated by Mr. Burch and was untrue.

Mr. Burch makes Mrs. Burch confess that on a certain night of the meeting of the Historical Society Stuart had criminal intercourse with her. Mr. Burch was only absent from home from 7 until 10 o'clock, and they could show that Mr. Stuart was not at Burch's house that night; that he called upon some young ladies, accompanied by several friends; that he had played whist until 11 o'clock with those gentlemen, and, before they left Stuart's house, Mr. Burch was at home. Did it need eloquence or logic or any masterly effort to nullify a confession thus shown to be false?

Although Mr. Burch thought that he had accomplished the ruin of his wife, and sent her by a round-about way to Albany to avoid her brother, it was necessary that he should make up a case to her friends. He sat down to write out his case. It was necessary to write out a large number of lies. He writes to her mother that he had warned his wife to have nothing to do with that vilest of wretches, David Stuart. He writes to his brother-in-law, who knew that he had indorsed Stuart, that he never let slip an opportunity to present to Mary's mind facts and circumstances showing Stuart's bad character, and that he seldom saw them together. They would show that Mr. Burch was not content with wringing these false confessions, but sat down and wrote these letters, blackening her character with lies. But the lawyer then comes in and advises him that confessions are not very highly regarded in Courts, and he hoped to show that Mr. Burch had therefore manufactured these suspicious circumstances since he had cast off his wife.

Mrs. Burch was sent away on Wednesday evening. Her name was ignominiously rubbed off her trunk, and yet in the midst of his overwhelming affliction, he gets his wife to sign a deed waiving her rights of property. Money seemed to stick out even then. A bill is prepared and service is made of an application for divorce. It was necessary to have a cognovit. She signs that also, authorising Judge Skinner to act for her. He could not believe that Mr. Hogue would take such a paper from a lady, and without consulting her go into court and confess judgment; and, after getting the deed, the service of the notice, and the cognovit for confession of judgment, this woman was thrust out of her house. The most she could say to her mother was—"Mother, Mr. Burch has made me sign a lie, to ruin me." And while the woman was so crazed and bereft of peace, she sat down and wrote to the partner of her husband, and one of the alleged confessions was in this letter. Another alleged confession was in a letter to her pastor, in which she reiterated "pray for me," "pray for me." Another letter, which was put forth as a confession, was to Mrs. Farnam, desiring to discover "a paper having some printing on both sides, and some writing." That letter had been handed over to the husband, and although he had not seen it, he did not believe it would show the slightest criminality. As to the alleged confession in a letter to Mrs. Thomas Burch, Mrs. Burch could not recollect the contents, and he did not believe there would be an iota of proof against Mrs. Burch in it. Mr. Burch not only obtained one confession of his wife, at the time she went away, but made her sign another paper at the same moment, contradicting herself.

What were the suspicious circumstances against Mrs. Burch? The gardener was called to testify to the presence of Stuart at the house on the occasion of the unpacking the clock. He said Stuart was there when he shut up the house, and he recollects that he went to sleep at half-past eleven, [laughter,] and that Stuart was there for five or six nights after that, up to the time he went to sleep. They would show by direct proof the time when the box containing the clock arrived, that Stuart was not there; that Stuart was sick eight or nine days after the arrival of the clock, and its opening at Mr. Burch's house. This was the time when the witness recollects when he went to sleep and heard the outside door bolt, up three pairs of stairs, through several doors, [laughter.] Mr. Burch knew that the statement of his man-of-all-work was a lie.

The gardener again swore to the circumstances of his threatening to throw Mr. Stuart out of the grapery for pruning the vines, and yet it would be shown that no such incident occurred.

As to the other circumstances, he claimed that the prosecution could not show even an imprudence on the part of Mrs. Burch. Since Mr. Burch had deliberately written down that the servants knew nothing, he had been deliberately engaged in poisoning the minds of the servants as to the character of his wife. It would appear by the testimony that Mr. Stuart accompanied Mrs. Burch to a concert, and conversed with her freely during the concert. And yet Mr. Burch gave the ticket to Mr. Stuart, and while Mr. Stuart sat on one side, Mr. Burch, her husband, sat on the other. Mrs. Burch's sister and husband, and Mr. Corning, were also there, and yet that was perhaps one of the things that was not to be set aside by itself, but to be saved and weighed with other circumstances as the learned counsel desired. He could show that the testimony as to circumstances was manufactured. When they arrived at the truth they would find that what Mr. Burch said was true—he had no proof except her confessions. But a charge was made against Mrs. Burch of adultery with Mr. Arnold, of Chicago, Capt. Mack, and Mr. Tighe, all of whom could prove their entire innocence. While Mr. Burch claimed that he had "loved his wife as man never loved," it would be shown that he had insulted her in his own house, heaped indignities upon her so as to cause her to leave her own table frequently, and still he hypocritically said, "I have loved her ardently as man never loved before."

It had been said that the punishment was not less severe now than of old. But there was no death worse than that of social death, and that question they were requested to try as a question of property. Her little remaining years were of but slight consequence. There were higher consequences to her than that—she had two dear children. The verdict of the Jury would either clear her children's reputation, or stain them for life. He asked the Jury to try the case as they would have their own children's case tried; not to stamp infamy upon those children without their duty most imperatively required it.

After making an arrangement that the Court should commence at 8½ A. M., and adjourn at 12½, commence again at 2, and adjourn for the afternoon at 6, the Court adjourned from 12 until 2.

Novel Correspondence Between the Lover and the Injured Husband—Mrs. Burch at a Masquerade—Testimony of Mr. Burch's Utility Man.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

A few moments were occupied in a discussion between the Court and counsel as to the propriety of admitting certain interrogatories and answers in the depositions.

Mr. Miller, commencing the introduction of evidence for the complainant, proceeded to read the deposition of Margaret O'Hara, a servant of Mr. Burch. The substance of the deposition was that she had seen Mr. David Stuart at Mr. Burch's house; saw him there frequently in the Fall of 1857; he came frequently, morning and evening, during Mr. Burch's absence; on one occasion was cleaning the parlors when Mr. Stuart came; Stuart and Mrs. Burch went in the back parlor: a visitor called for a book, and witness went to get it; Mrs. Burch seemed displeased at being interrupted; thought Stuart and Mrs. Burch were an hour and a half together at that time; Mr. Stuart came on another occasion, in the afternoon, and stayed to tea; noticed Mrs. Burch's dress disarranged, and that Mr. Stuart sat in an ungentlemanly way at the table; on another occasion saw Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch in the grapery; Mrs. Burch was keeping Stuart off at the time; remember seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch go into the library and remain there some time; on another occasion Stuart was alone one evening in the library, and Mr. Farnam called; asked Mrs. Burch whether she would see company, and Stuart said she was engaged; on her return Mrs. Burch said she ought to have admitted Mr. Farnam, but Stuart said she did just right to do just as he told her; knew Stuart to come last Fall; Mrs. Burch let him in; Stuart went in last, looking about the hall; a little before ten Mrs. Burch gave orders to shut up the house; went up stairs and found Mrs. Burch ready for bed; another morning Mr. Stuart called and stayed alone with Mrs. Burch one or two hours; another morning about that time Mr. Stuart made as long a call when Mr. Burch was away; Stuart called very often; thought it was when Mr. Burch was away; another time, when they had gone to a wedding, Mr. Stuart came home with Mrs. Burch and Miss Spaulding, and stayed to dinner; recollected Stuart's calling about January and December, about ten o'clock in the morning, remaining an hour and a half or two hours; while Mr. Burch was in the habit of leaving from seven to eight A. M., and returning pretty regularly at one; Stuart generally passed his time with Mrs. Burch; they were generally alone some part of the time, and some part of the time they were not; Mrs. Burch always received Mr. Stuart; could not recollect an occasion when she had refused to see company when Stuart was with her.

Counsel for Mrs. Burch objected to the reading of questions and answers relating to what the witness said and did when people called to see Mrs. Burch during Mr. Stuart's presence.

Mr. Miller continued reading the deposition. When Mr. Farnam called to see Mrs. Burch, witness told him that Mrs. Burch was up stairs; nobody told her to say that; said it of her own accord; on one occasion when she interrupted Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart by knocking on the door, Mrs. Burch seemed displeased, and her face was flushed; met Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart once near the house—walking; thinks that it was when Mrs. Burch had gone East that she noticed Mr. Stuart first called.

The Court at this point stated that a number of little boys were present; they had better go home or go to school.

The Sheriff helped the boys to the door.

Mr. Miller continued reading: The witness had seen Stuart in the act of kissing Mrs. Burch as before stated; on one occasion Stuart was in the library with the ladies in the evening; Mr. Hubbard called and the young ladies went into the parlor to see him, Mrs. Burch remaining in the library with Mr. Stuart; and they went out through the window so that those in the parlor could not see them; after these long visits, when Mrs. Burch came up stairs her face looked red—she was flushed; so much so that witness noticed it on more than one occasion; was never within sight or hearing of Mrs. Burch and Stuart, except on one occasion, when she listened on the stairs and heard Mrs. Burch say, "I am tired, oh, don't;" had seen Mrs. Burch and Stuar, standing and sitting close together when alone; when Mrs. Burch went away in January last, she came in the nursery and said to her child, "Oh, Maggie, I must go away;" she said she had been a naughty woman, and Mr. Burch could not live with her; that she should go away, "so that that bad man should be punished;" that she "wished he was killed, shot or hanged;" that there were "*few women that he could not overcome*;" that "only two or three gentlemen knew it, and witness had better say nothing about it;" Mrs. Burch mentioned no name when she spoke of "that man;" witness thought she meant Stuart; was not talking of any particular person; Mrs. Burch was talking of her going away at the time; Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife was good; remember Mrs. Burch's sending a letter one day after Mr. Burch, and the young ladies went to Burlington; don't know to whom the letter was sent; Stuart came that morning; does not know whether Mrs. Burch ever sent letters to Stuart.

Mr. Beckwith (Counsel for Mrs. Burch) now proposed to call the witness and cross-examine her, in order that the Jury might have her whole testimony at the same time.

Mr. Van Arman submitted that there was no practice authorizing such a proceeding. The defendant's counsel appeared at the taking of the deposition, and declined to cross-examine her then.

Mr. Beckwith said they had given notice that they reserved the right to cross-examine the witness. He believed the rule was well settled that the party was not bound to cross-examine the witness before the magistrate. The party reserved all his right to give testimony in open Court, and, he contended, his right of cross-examination in open court was of the same nature. They claimed the right to adduce such additional evidence as they could from the witness, while the deposition was still fresh in the minds of the Jury.

Mr. Farnsworth cited a case to sustain the position of Mr. Beckwith, and was followed by Mr. Browning to the same effect.

Mr. Van Arman, for the complainant, supported his objection, that the practice did not justify the course claimed by the defence. He urged that to authorize such a delay in the cross-examination would give the cross-examining party an opportunity to tamper with the witness. He deemed that the defendant could compel the complainant to put the witness on the stand for the purpose of cross-examination. If the witness was called to the stand now, it should be as the witness of the defendant, giving the plaintiff the right of cross-examination.

The Court preferred that the question should remain under consideration until morning, as he did not feel prepared to decide at present. It could make little difference whether the witness was cross-examined now or in the morning.

Mr. Hoyne further sustained the objection of Mr. Van Arman.

Mr. Beckwith replied, reaffirming his position, and the Court decided to let the matter stand until morning.

Mr. Miller next read the deposition of Mrs. Betsey Pitney, of Chicago. She had known the parties to this suit; had called at Mr. Burch's house for the purpose of borrowing a book; the servant said Mrs. Burch was engaged; did not think anything of it, as Mrs. Burch was in the habit of declining to see her; Mrs. Burch subsequently sent the book.

Mr. Miller next read the deposition of Honora Cook, of Chicago, a waitingmaid at Mr. Burch's house; was there two years ago last January; had been there as laundress, nurse and waitingmaid; knew David Stuart, and of his visiting Mr. Burch's house; first saw him there soon after Mrs. Burch came from the East, in 1859; when Mr. Stuart first commenced coming, remember his seeing Mrs. Burch in the parlor alone; there was a call; Mrs. Burch told witness to say that Mrs. Burch was not in; Mrs. Burch then took Mr. Stuart's hat and shawl from the vestibule and laid them in the hall; Mrs. Burch looked very much excited; on other mornings Mrs. Burch was in the parlor with Mr. Stuart, or in the green-house, when some one called for her; on another occasion Mr. Stuart called in the evening; Mrs. Burch had company in the parlor, and took Stuart into the library; one evening Stuart called when Mr. and Mrs. Burch and the Misses Burch were in the house; there was a call, and Mrs. Burch sent for the Misses Burch to come down; on one occasion Mrs. Burch declined to go with Mr. Burch, because her mother did not wish her to go into so much company; recollect of Mr. Boyd calling that evening, when Mr. Burch and the young ladies were out and, witness believes, spent the evening with Mrs. Burch; it was only on two occasions that the witness knew Mrs. Burch had declined to see company when Mr. Stuart was with her; one occasion when Mrs. Burch refused to go out with Mr. Burch Mr. Boyd called; witness supposed he remained with Mrs. Burch; Boyd was not there when Mr. Burch came home; Stuart when he came generally spent his time with Mrs. Burch; could recollect of Mr. Stuart being alone with Mrs. Burch; the third time Mrs. Burch sent for the young ladies to come down; could not say how long Stuart was alone with Mrs. Burch that time; think it was on the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society that Mrs. Burch declined to go with him; Mr. Stuart was not seen at the house by witness that time; think Mr. Boyd called that night; Mrs. Burch had given her notes to give the boys to deliver for her; she said that the note given to William (one of the servants) was to be brought back if the person to whom the letter was directed was not found; did not remember of any letters being sent to David Stuart; William was directed to take the answer to her; Mr. Burch always treated his wife kindly; never saw any difficulty except just before Mrs. Burch went away; recollected Mr. Burch's absence at Burlington; did not recollect whether Mrs. Burch sent the letter about that time; recollected an interview with Mr. Beckwith, who told her that Mrs. Burch would like to see her and call her attention to some things; that Mrs. Burch would like to see her at Albany, and that she could get a good situation there; Mr. Stuart called at Mr. Burch's while Mr. Burch was at Burlington; he called in the morning, and Mrs. Burch received him in the library; the same morning they were in the green-house.

Mr. Caulfield read the cross-examination, upon which the witness said that Mr. Beckwith had told her that it would be a great comfort to Mrs. Burch to see any one who could tell her of her children; that Mr. Beckwith told her she could go to Albany and return to Mr. Burch if necessary; that Mr. Caulfield had told her that as she was to be a witness in the case she ought to have all the lights on the subject, so as not to do injustice to either party; that it was of importance that Mrs. Burch should converse with her as well as Mr. Burch; that there was no objection to telling any one what Mr. Beckwith or Mr. Caulfield had said to her.

Mr. Miller resumed the reading of the direct examination, comprising nothing of general public interest.

Mr. Hoyne proceeded to read the deposition of Carlyle Boyd, of Chicago, subject to a reservation by Mr. Beckwith, of the right to object to it as evidence of adultery with Mr. Boyd. The subject of Mr. Boyd's deposition was as follows: Was in the habit of visiting Mr. Burch's house since 1856, until June, 1860; during the Fall of 1859 visited the house about three times a week; sometimes more or less; visits principally made to Mrs. Burch, other people being present; was in the parlor, library and dining-room; sometimes was alone with Mrs. Burch five or ten minutes; on one occasion probably three-quarters of an hour; almost always visited in the day time; once or twice in the evening; Mr. Burch was generally absent; could not state what proportion of the time he was absent; think all the visits were made upon the verbal or written invitation of Mrs. Burch; sometimes the written invitations were brought by servants, sometimes sent through the Post-office; met Mrs. Burch frequently in the street, and met her at parties; met her at Mr. Burleigh's party in the latter part of October, 1859; at Mr. and Mrs. David Stuart's party shortly after; at witness' own house last of October; at Mr. McGeers' on Thanksgiving Eve, and at Mr. Burrill's; on the first occasion two young ladies accompanied Mrs. Burch to the party and witness accompanied her home; on the second occasion the same young ladies were with her, and Mr. Stuart went home with them; on the third and fourth the same as the first, and on the fifth witness could not tell; accompanied Mrs. Burch home from the party at his own house; the nieces and my brother went home with us; when we entered the house all four went into the library; was alone with Mrs. Burch a few moments on that occasion, just as we were about to part to the best of my recollection; met Mrs. Burch during the Fall of 1859 and 1860 in the street, frequently by appointment; on the occasion of the party at Burrill's Mrs. Burch mentioned that she was going, and asked me if I should be there; met her at the Metropolitan Hall on the occasion of the fair, by previous appointment; have met her in the street by previous appointment twelve or fifteen times—on Michigan-avenue, and on Washington-street, near Clark—and on her way to the Sunday school; the appointments were made at Mrs. Burch's request, in her house; had no recollection of riding alone with her except upon one occasion driving from Mr. Burch's house to Farnam's, going to dinner; frequently walked with her—never, except in the daytime; on some occasions in the evening, when accompanied by others; Mrs. Burch has made statements to me that I thought meant something more than mere esteem; *I interpreted what she said to me as expressing warm feelings; she has spoken to me about loving me*, and she has stated to me that she had an affection for me, but I may have interpreted it to be more than she did by saying it; can't say how many times she has made such statements; *we walked arm in arm; I have kissed her at different times; have had my arm around her waist*; she gave me a smoking cap and ring; I think that was the extent of the tokens of affection that have passed between us; *she has kissed me*; have no recollection to state how often she has kissed me; she has done it more than once; the kissing occurred at her house; no one was present except her and myself that I am aware of; she never sat on my lap; she has rested upon my knee, I think upon one occasion—one or two occasions; have had correspondence with Mrs. Burch which commenced in November, 1859, and lasted until January, 1860; received letters and replied to them; could not tell what number; Mrs. Burch wrote first; had burned all Mrs. Burch's letters at her request; could not tell when that request was made; she merely said that she did not wish any letters of hers to me to be seen; requested Mrs. Burch to burn my letters; think she said she had burned some of them; I thought it would be injurious to her to have letters from me found; have no recollection as to the time when she informed me that my letters were destroyed; some of her letters were sent through the Post-office; one was sent to my house, and once a servant left one at my office; letters were sometimes given to one by the other; in her first letter she requested me to write to her; she did not state the subject upon which she wished me to write; she requested me merely the next time I saw her to have a letter for her; do not recollect contents of my first letter; think I expressed a fear that the correspondence would injure her; suppose I expressed pleasure at corresponding with her; suppose the subject of her second letter was expressing sympathy with the views of my first letter; her letters were mainly commenced without any expression of affection or endearment; think her's commenced sometimes *mon ami*; they were written in English; could not state the contents of other letters; my letters generally commenced without formal address, sometimes *mon cher ami*; *she expressed affection for me both in letters and conversation*; I think she once only spoke about leaving her husband; *think she stated that she sometimes was inclined to leave him if it was not for her children*; we were seated in her parlor at that time; no one was present but ourselves; think that was in November, 1859; the only reason she stated was that her husband did not make as much of a pet of her as he used to do; I went to Mrs. Burch's house at times when Mr. Burch was likely to be absent, but I took no measures to conceal any interview; can think of but one instance when Mrs. Burch took measures to conceal our interview from Mr. Burch; it was when Mr. Burch was going out riding; think the servant was sent to see if Mr. Burch was there; suppose the reason why she desired that Mr. Burch should not know of my visit, was that Mr. Burch might consider my visit during the morning as strange and object; *she said I must not visit her so frequently as Mr. Burch would not like it*; I visited the house on the invitation of Mrs. Burch; I had no desire and expressed none to have interviews unknown to Mr. Burch; it seemed to me that my visits were objectionable to him; I do not know of any other reason that Mrs. Burch could have for my presence than her desire for my society; she expressed a desire to have me there; I knew that Mr. Burch was not likely to be at home during the afternoon; I had no means of knowing whether he would or not; on one occasion Mrs. Burch met me in the street, and said the family was to be invited out; she did not know that they would go; she thought they would not go; she asked me to call; she thought she would not go, and that I could call at any rate and inquire, and ask for a book that she would leave for me; she *then stated that if she did not go, she would leave a light burning, so that if it was burning I should call; the light was to be left burning in her room; I went there that night, and the light was burning; I went in, and saw Mrs. Burch, and staid about an hour in the parlor; there was no one with us; it was the front room in which we sat; the door was open leading into the hall*; there was no business transacted between us; *there was no signal as a means of communication used on any other occasion*; I was never in a room in the second story with her; have been alone with Mrs. Burch in the parlor, library, dining-room, and may have been in the green-house; the first personal familiarity commenced on the occasion of going home from a party at the house of Mr. Burley; sat *next to her in the carriage and put my arm around her waist; have no recollection of anything she did or said*; from September to October previous had seen her frequently; on that evening at the party she said, "I thought you were not going to speak to me;" I should not have come if I had not expected to meet you;" I do not know of any other reason than her saying that, that made me take such familiar liberties; *she did not repel it*; I do not remember how long after that the next kissing occurred; the next time I kissed her was in her own house, in the library; it was during the temporary absence of my brother and Mr. Burch's niece from the room, just as I and my brother were going home; it was in the evening; did not kiss her at that time more than once; do not know whether she kissed me; she said nothing respecting it; *she has invited me to leave the room, by signals, to go into an adjoining room, where no one else was present*; on some occasions, for the purpose of saying something to me; to show me presents on one occasion; on these occasions *I conversed with her and sometimes kissed her*; the matters of privacy that passed between us were the giving of notes, the familiarity that I have stated, the appointments and the conversation; *the object of my private interviews with Mrs. Burch was sometimes for the purpose of indulging in these familiarities; she has squeezed my hand, pressed my hand, pressed my foot with her's; she has kissed me and I have kissed her*; I think she has not put her arms upon me; as I understand it she has hugged and kissed me on such occasions; can't say how many times we have kissed; not fifty times; I may have put my hands on her bosom in putting my arms around her waist; she pressed my toe as we sat at the table, and in the carriage; never received any money from Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Beckwith then proceeded to read the cross-examination of the witness. The point of what was read, up to the adjournment, was mainly an answer to the direct question as to whether he had ever had criminal connection with Mrs. Burch, to which he replied that he had not; that he had no desire or intention to effect such a purpose; that he did not believe she desired any such consummation; that during his private interviews with Mrs. Burch the doors of the room in which they were never were locked or fastened so as to prevent any inmate of the house from entering the room where they were.

The afternoon session of the Court having lasted from 2 P. M. to 6½ P. M., the reading of the cross-examination was suspended, and the Court adjourned to 8½ o'clock on Wednesday.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Beckwith proceeded to read the cross-examination of Carlyle Boyd. The substance of it was that he had met Mrs. Burch at parties unaccompanied by Mr. Burch; from Mrs. Burch's conduct during the time of my familiar intercourse with her, and from what transpired at the time between us, did not believe she desired any illicit connection; both of the nieces were in the carriage with us at the time I referred to when I said I put my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I merely sat with my arm around her waist; I suppose Mrs. Burch's visits to my mother's house were intended for all the family; I do not think any one came for her on the evening when I went home with Mrs. Burch and her nieces from my mother's party; on some of the occasions when I met Mrs. Burch going to Sunday School, Mr. Burch was with her once or twice; I think her nieces were always, or most always with her; when I have met Mrs. Burch in the street there was generally some one with her—one of her nieces; I would go home with them, or sometimes leave them in the street after walking with them awhile; Mrs. Burch's invitations for me to meet her, were sometimes general and sometimes special; she never said, intimated, or gave me to understand that she was in any way inclined to leave Burch with me, or on account of any affection for any other person; she never told me that any person had taken improper liberties with her, and no one ever told me that they had done so; there were other persons present when she placed her foot on mine; had no cause to think it was done with any lascivious view; my hand never rested upon her dress covering her bosom except when kissing her, or putting my arm around her waist; I received a letter from Mrs. Burch on Jan. 11 or Jan. 12, 1860, requesting me to return to her, to the care of Mr. Burch, the things she had given me, or which I had in my possession belonging to her; the language, as near as I can recollect, was:

"My injured husband has not been unmindful of what has transpired between us, and I have confessed all to him. If I have not made wreck of his domestic happiness for all future time, I shall have left me some slight ground of consolation. He is exasperated beyond measure, and says that you and he c